Monday, May 15, 1972
Vaisakha 25, 1894 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIATE
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Monday, May 15, 1972/Vaisakha 25, 1894 (Saka)

[*The Lok Sabha met at eleven of the clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Regularissation of Services of P. G Teachers appointed on ad hoc basis in Government Schools, Delhi

†

*823. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA :
SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether serious mistakes have been committed by the Departmental Promotion Committee in regularising the services of Post-Graduate teachers appointed on *ad hoc* basis in Government Schools under the Delhi Administration; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed by Government to rectify the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA : I am surprised at the reply given by the Minister. It seems that the Minister is suppressing facts. However, I would like to know whether it is a fact that some PGTs have been regularised from a date when they were neither holding the posts, nor were qualified for the posts while regularisation of some teachers has been deferred from 1-11 years? Is it also true that the names of some PGTs who have either left the department, died or never joined the department have been shown in the confirmation, regularisation and seniority list?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S NURUL HASAN) : In the information given to us, the Delhi Administration have stated that they have strictly followed the rules which are called the Delhi Administration Seniority Rules 1965. According to them, there has been no such case, but if there is any specific case the hon. Member has in mind and if he would let me know about it, I will certainly look into it.

SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA: Is it a fact that some PGTs have been regularised against two subjects while they are teaching only one subject, and if so, the number of such teachers and the officer responsible for this sanction? Is it also a fact that some male teachers promoted against the vacancy under female teachers, quota have been in the male seniority list without divetting the posts from female quota, and if so, the number of such cases?

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Sir, there heve been irregularities that has been admitted by the Chief Secretary to the Delhi Administration also? In view of this, I am surprised that the Minister has been befooled by the Delhi Administration. May I know whether in order to do justice to the teachers who have already been harassed for 1 to 11 years, the Government will (a) regularise the services of the teachers with effect

from the dates of their promotion/appointment if they are in service without a break or reversion, as has been done in regard to the U. D. clerks of the same department? and (b) pass immediate orders fixing the regularisation year so that it conforms to the academic year, *i. e.* from May to April instead of from the middle of July to April which at present leaves a gap of 2½ months to the detriment of the teachers' interests?

PROF S. NUVWL HASAN: The rules to which I made a reference a little while ago state quite categorically that the period of *ad-hoc* appointment will not be taken into account while fixing seniority.

But it there is any case of hardship, and if the hon. Member is good enough to bring it to my notice, I will look into it and see where there has been a hardship and where it needs a more sympathetic treatment.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : May I know from the hon. Minister that such an injustice has taken place in the case of Sanskrit graduate teachers? He can answer the question if he has the information in his possession, or I can send out the list so that he can rectify it. (*Interruption*) If it is possible, and he has the information, the may answer it in the House.

PROF S. NURUL HASAN : I do not have it.

केन्द्रीय स्थानीय स्वायत्त शासन परिषद

*824 **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या "केन्द्रीय स्थानीय स्वायत्त शासन परिषद" द्वारा 1959 में बनाई गई आधारभूत नीति का मद्रास (तमिलनाडु) में 1968 में हुए मुख्य मंत्रियों और राज्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में अनुमोदन किया गया था अथवा इस सम्बन्ध में कोई अन्य निर्णय किया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त नीति को अब तक क्रियान्वित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) The Conference of Chief Ministers and State Ministers at Madras, in 1968, endorsed the basic guidelines laid down by the Central Council of Local Self Government that while the baord pattern of the fundamentals may be uniform there should not be any rigidity in the pattern of Panchayati Raj and recommended that the question of 3 or 2 tier structure should be left to the option of the States. This has been accep ed and is being implemen'ed by the State Governments/Union Territories throughout the country.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : आपका जवाब गलत मालूम देता है। रिपोर्ट से मालूम होता है कि कई स्टेट्स में इसका विकास नहीं हुआ है। बिहार में नही हुआ, केरल मे नहीं हुआ, मध्य प्रदेश में नहीं हुआ। रिपोर्ट जो है, उत्तर उसके खिलाफ है। टू-टायर और थ्री टायर सिस्टम का जो आधार है उसमें आप किस फर्क को मानते हैं। टू टायर में पंचायत समिति रखी जाएगी या जिला परिषद रखी जाएगी या ग्राम पंचायत रखी जाएगी और पंचायत समिति रखी जाएगी ? टू टायर में आप किस बात को मानते है। टू टायर में पचायत समिति और जिला परिषद या पंचायत समिति एण्ड पंचायत ओनली ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह: टू टायर में पंचायत जरूरी है, ग्राम पंचायत और उसके बाद पंचायत समिति हो या जिला परिषद हो जैसे केरल में इस वक्त ग्राम पंचायत वहां पर है लेकिन अब वह जिला परिषद बनाना चाहते हैं, डिस्ट्रिक्ट काउंसिल। बीच की पंचायत समिति नहीं। ग्राम पंचायत सब जगह···

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: थ्री टायर भी है।

प्रो० शेर सिंह : फोर टायर भी है। वैस्ट बंगाल में है। अंचल पंचायत है और आंचलिक परिषद भी है। उसके बाद जिला परिषद है

और पंचायत भी है। कहीं दो हैं, कहीं तीन हैं और वैस्ट बंगाल में चार हैं। 11 प्रदेशों में और 2 यूनियन टैरिटरीज में तीन हैं, दो स्टेट्स के अन्दर दो है और एक स्टेट में चार हैं। कुछ एक में एक ग्राम पंचायत है। वे सोच रहे हैं जिला परिषद वगैरह बनाने की।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : ग्राम पंचायत को क्या न्याय पंचायत के अधिकार दिए जाएंगे या नहीं दिये जाएंगे ? ग्राम पचायत निर्जीव हो चुकी हैं। आठ-आठ साल से वहां चुनाव नही हुए हैं। राजस्थान में, मध्य प्रदेश मे पचायते नही है। ये लोकतांत्रिक इकाइयां खत्म हो रही है नीचे-नीचे। ऊपर-ऊपर ही लोकतंत्र रह जाएगा।

प्रो० शेर सिंह : यह कहना गलत है कि पंचायतें नही है। पचायतं तो मध्य प्रदेश मे भी हैं। कुछ राज्यो मे चुनाव बहुत दिनों से नहीं हुए हैं...

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : नौ-नौ साल के नहीं हुए है।

प्रो० शेर सिंह : 1964 या 1965 से भी नहीं हुए है। उत्तर प्रदेश में शायद 1961 में हुए थे। लेकिन वहां अब वे करवा रहे है। अगले महीने में उत्तर प्रदेश में चुनाव होंगे।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि जहां ग्राम पंचायतें बनाई गई है वहां गांवों में जातपात की बीमारी पैदा हुई है, सम्प्रदाय की बीमारी पैदा हुई है और दूसरी तरह की बीमारियां वहां घुस गई हैं। जिस तरह से आपने इलेक्शन कमिशन बना रखा है, उसी तरह से पंचायत के लिए भी क्या आप कोई इलैक्शन कमिशन निर्धारित करेंगे ? पंचायतें जो हैं इनके बारे में आपने कांस्टीट्यूशन में आर्टिकल 40 रखा है। उसकी सफलता के लिए आप पंचायतों के लिए इलैक्शन कमिशन की नियुक्ति करेंगे और कोई ऐसी संस्था बनाएंगे जो उनकी देख-भाल करे और गांवों में ये जो जातपात की बीमारियां सिर उठा रही है, इन पर वह काबू पा सके ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : समूचे देश के लिए पंचायतों के चुनाव के लिए इलैक्शन कमीशन बनाना कठिन होगा, क्योंकि पचायतों का महकमा राज्य सरकारो के हाथ मे है और राज्य सरकारें ही पंचायतों के चुनाव करवाती हैं। चुनाव हर पांच साल के बाद करवाने चाहिए। माननीय सदस्य ने इन चुनावों में जात-बिरादरी और कम्युनलिज्म की भावना आने की बात कही है। यह तो चुनाव की बीमारी है। चुनाव चाहे ऊपर के हों या नीचे के, उनमें यह बीमारी आ जाती है इसको रोकना इलैक्शन कमीशन के बस की बात नहीं है। चूंकि किसी बिरादरी के लोगों के वोट हासिल करने का यह एक छोटा रास्ता है, इसलिए सब पार्टियों के लोग इसको अपना लेती हैं। हम सब का यह कर्त्तव्य हैं कि हम अपने समाज को इससे बचायें। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि सब पार्टियां सोचें और मिलकर इस दिशा में काम करें, ताकि अपने देश को इस बीमारी से बचाया जा सके।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I want to know whether the Government propose to introduce a uniform policy of electing the Penchayat president, samiti president and the zila parishad president, directly by the people so that the oppressed and the suppressed and the unrepresented people could get due representation. The present system of indirect elections only helps vested interests get important positions. In view of this would they iutreduce the system of direct elections ?

PROF. SHER SINGH : We are appointing a high powered commission very soon and this aspect of the question will also be dealt with by that commission: they will make recommendations on this also.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात पर विचार करने के लिए तैयार हैं कि पचायतों को और जिला परिषदों

की ऐसी पावर्ज दी जायें, जिससे पावर का डीसेंट्रलाइजेशन हो, जैसा कि कांस्टीट्यूशन के डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्ज में कहा गया है ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : महाराष्ट्र और तामिलनाडू वगैरह कुछ प्रदेशों में जिला परिषदों को काफी पावर्ज दी गई हैं। हम चाहते है कि उनको अधिक शक्ति दी जाये, ताकि वे ज्यादा अच्छा काम कर सकें। उनको साधन भी मिलें और शक्ति भी। शक्ति का विकेन्द्रीकरण हो और लोकल बाडीज, जिला परिषदों, को ज्यादा शक्ति मिले, तो ज्यादा अच्छा काम होगा।

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : क्या मंत्री महोदय के पास इस तरह की शिकायतें आई है, या उन्होंने अखबारों में इस आशय के समाचार पढ़े है कि बहुत सी जगहों में बडे बडे जमींदारों ने खेतिहर मजदूरों के नाम वोटर्ज लिस्ट से निकलवा कर उसमें फर्जी नाम लिखवाने शुरू कर दिये हैं और इस तरह वे अपनी शक्ति के बल पर बोगस वोटर्ज लिस्ट बनवा रहे हैं, ताकि वे अपने पक्ष में चुनाव करवा सकें।

प्रो० शेर सिंह : ऐसी कोई शिकायत अभी तक तो नहीं आई है।

Hindustan Latex, Trivandrum

*825. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production in the Hindustan Latex, Trivandrum has increased in 1970-71 and 1971-72, if so, to what extent;

(b) whether the demand for the products has also increased simultaneously; and

(c) the latest position of unsold stock with the factory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b) . Yes, Sir. The production of Nirodh at the Hindustan Latex factory at Trivandrum has increased from 52.75 million pieces in 1969-70 to 78.87 million pieces in 1970-71 and 97.66 million pieces during 1971-72. The demand for Nirodh has also increased from an average monthly off-take of 8.24 million pieces during 1969-70 to 14.45 million pieces during 1971-72 (upto February, 1972).

(c) The unsold stock of Nirodh lying with the factory at Trivandrum as on 1st May, 1972 was 8.42 million pieces.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : From the statement it could be seen that production has gone up by almost 85 per cent in 1971-72. I want to know what is the total production capacity of the plant and also whether the profit of the factory has also gone up proportionate to the increased production?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : The production capacity is much more than what we have been producing. But in the last three years, the orders have steadily increased from 47 million to 110 million pieces. But this year, in 1972-73, we need 210 million pieces out of which we hope the Hindustan Latex will be able to produce 110 million.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Have the profits gone up?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : Yes, Sir.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : The minister has admitted that production could not come upto the total capacity of the plant. It has also been pointed but in this House that the administrative office spending Rs. 3 lakhs is functioning in New Delhi while the factory is at Trivandrum and the Managing Director spends only half an hour in his office. I would like to know what steps are being taken to shift the administrative office to Trivandrum and also change the present Manging Director who is physically handicapped.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY

PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : If the impression is that the establishment is not working profitably, it is not correct. I tried to get this information this morning and I was authoritatively informed that in 1970-71 the profit was Rs. 3.91 lakhs. In 1971-72 it was Rs. 12 lakhs. The total equity capital is Rs. 70 lakhs. Now only Rs. 52 lakhs of the loan remain and the rest has been repaid. The interest also has been paid. Provision has also been made for depreciation and other allowances. Therefore, the company is gradually improving. Its total capacity is 144 million and its production has gone up to 96 or 97 million. It can increase by another 10 or 15 or 20 million. It has become necessary to increase its capacity to at least double because the estimate is that the dem nd will more than double itself. The fact that it is 14 million per month itself shown that it is more than the total production capacity. There is a private sector factory at Madras which supplies about 70 million. The hon. member should not worry about our not being able to supply the necessary quantity, because we may even increase the capacity. In fact, we are trying to get the additional plant forged in India. We hope this can be done.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : I said the Managing Director works for just half an hour in the office.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : So for as this is concerned, the working seems to be quite satisfactory.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I know what is the cost of production of Nirodh and what is its wholesale price?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This relates to the Latex Factory at Trivandrum.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He is talking about the factory making profits and so on.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : I have no information on that just now with me. If he puts a separate question, I will answer it.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : The hon. Minister did not explain why the head office of a factory functioning in Trivandrum is kept in Delhi in spite of the fact that the minister says that it is running at a profit. My contention is, it would have made much more profit if the head office is in Trivandrum itself. Why does the Government persist in keeping the head office in Delhi?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : I shall examine it again. It is an establishment directly controlled by the Government of India and the factory is at a long distance in Trivandrum. So, we want to have somebody who will keep in contact with it and give us the information. The reasons are obvious. I do not know why it is considered so mysterious, (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. GOPAL : In reply to part (b) of the question the hon. Minister said that four million pieces are lying unsold There were reports in the press that in a place like Bangalore there is shortage of Nirodh. What steps have been taken by government to ensure proper distribution ?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : The fact that there is a very small stock shows that the demand is outstripping the supplies. I have already said that we are considering and planning arrangements by which the supply will be increased.

SHRI G. VISHWANATHAN: We have heard of cases of impotency in production. But this Ministty suffers from impotency in distribution. If there is proper distribution there should be scarcity because it is said that the demand is more than production. But according to his statement, more than 8 million pieces are lying unsold. What steps are government taking to ensure that it is available to the people in each town and village ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKAR ; I think he has answered that question.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : He has answered it. Now it is easily available only in towns.

SHRI UMA SHANKER DIKSHIT : I strongly deny the imputation. The very fact that the total supplies in stock is less than one month's consumption is a remarkable achievement. So, such charges should not be made.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : It is not available in the rural areas,

SHRI VASANT SATHE : In view of the tremendous need for control of population in this country, particularly in the rural areas, is the government considering any reduction in the price of Nirodh for family planning purposes ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is a suggestion for action.

देश में गैर-सरकारी मैडिकल कालेजों का खोला जाना

*826. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद ने कितने प्राइवेट मैडिकल कालेजों को मंजूरी दी है;

(ख) क्या विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा भूतकाल में स्थापित किए गए कालेजो और प्राइवेट कालेजों द्वारा दी गई डिग्रियों को विदेशों में मान्यता नहीं दी जाती;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उन कालेजों के छात्र, जिन्हें चिकित्सा परिषद ने मंजूरी नहीं दी है और जिनकी डिग्रियों को विदेशों में मान्यता नही दी जाती, आजकल मारे-मारे फिर रहे हैं; और

(घ) इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

At present only 14 private medical colleges are effectively working in India. Eight out of these 14 have been approved by the Medical Council. The question of approval of the remaining six medical colleges is under consideration of the Council. However, since these six colleges are affiliated to universities whose degrees are already recognised, students who pass out of these colleges will not be affected in any way either in regard to registration or employment in India.

Foreign countries have their own rules and regulations regarding recognition of medical qualifications including Indian degrees. As ample opportunities for doctors are available in India, the question of our doctors going from pillar to post should not arise.

In addition to the 14 private medical colleges mentioned above a few more are reported to have come up recently but the details regarding them are not readily available.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष जी, जो स्टेटमेंट है यह बहुत ही असंतोषप्रद है। बिहार में एक मेडिकल एजूकेशन कमेटी की स्थापना की थी। उस एजूकेशन कमेटी ने लिखा है :

> "In the course of its investigation the Committee has found that none of the dozen private medical colleges in Bihar, which admit students after charging the capitation fee ranging from Rs. 15,000 to 20,000 per student without having any uniform admission criteria, are adhering to the principles laid down by the Medical Council of India."

दूसरी जगह वह कहते है :

> "Several students, most of whom have failed to get admission into the Government medical colleges due to lack of merit were admitted by the private colleges on payment of a lumpsum donation of about Rs. 20,000 besides daily tuition fees."

तो यह मेडिकल कौंसिल की जवाबदेही है जो सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की चीज है कि जो कालेजेज है उनको वह देखे। ये कालेज 20 हजार तो लम्प सम डोनेशन लेते है, ट्यूशन फीस लेते है और जो सदस्य होते हैं वह अपनी फीस लेते है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार जमशेदपुर और पाटलिपुत्र के कालेजेज में जो इस तरह की धांधलियां होती हैं उनकी जांच कराएगी और जांच करा कर

इसके लिए कोई उपयुक्त कदम उठाएगी ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not know how this question arises. Anyhow, he may answer it.

निर्माण और आवास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित: यह जो हमने उत्तर में बताया है बयान में कि 14 में से 8 को मेडिकल कौंसिल ने मान्यता दी है इससे स्पष्ट है कि जिनका स्टैंडर्ड वह नीचे समझते हैं उनको उसने मान्यता नही दी है। इसके अलावा पांच छः कालेजज के बारे में हमें यह सूचना मिली है, वह माननीय सदस्य के ही प्रदेश बिहार में ही है, उनमें यह प्रश्न यूनिवर्सिटी का है, यूनिवर्सिटी का काम है कि वह देखे कि उनका जो स्तर है उससे नीचे के स्तर के कालेज को मान्यता न दे। (व्यवधान) मेडिकल कौंसिल मान्यता न दे तो भी यूनिवर्सिटी से मान्यता मिल जाती है तो विद्यार्थी की डिग्री स्वीकार हो जाती है और उसको सब तरह के अधिकार हो जाते है। यूनिवर्सिटी को अपनी स्वायत्तता और स्वतन्त्रता है। तो उसमें माननीय सदस्य को यूनिवर्सिटी मे यह प्रयत्न करना चाहिए।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष जी, जब मेडिकल कौंसिल का ऐक्ट है उसमे लिखा हुआ है कि मेडिकल कौसिल उसी को मान्यता देगी कि इम्प्लीमेंट्स है या नहीं, पढ़ाई की व्यवस्था ठीक है या नहीं आदि, अस्पताल है या नहीं हैं, अच्छे लड़के भर्ती होते हैं या नहीं, गवर्निंग बाडी है या नहीं, इन सारी चीजों की जांच करने के बाद मेडिकल कौंसिल मान्यता देगी, यह उसके कानून में लिखा हुआ है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जमशेदपुर और पाटलिपुत्र कालेजज को मान्यता मिली हुई है उनको सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने देखा है या नही देखा है और नहीं देखा है तो देखने के लिए तैयार हैं या नहीं ?

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : किसी कालेज का जहां आप बताएंगे कि स्तर नीचा है तो उसको हम देख सकते हैं। मगर हमारे पास सूचना यह हैं कि जो पांच मेडिकल कालेज बिहार में हैं उनको अभी मान्यता नहीं दी गई है और 14 में 6 को मान्यता नहीं दी गई है। 8 उन कालेजों को मान्यता दी गई है जिनको मेडिकल कौंसिल ने इसके योग्य समझा है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह बात सच है कि बिहार सरकार ने गैर-सरकारी मेडिकल कालेजों की स्थापना की इजाजत नहीं देने के लिए कोई निश्चय किया है और इस तरह का कोई आर्डिनेंस लाने का विचार कर रही है ? यदि यह बात सच है तो उसके बारे में भारत सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : श्रीमन्, हमारे पास इस प्रकार की इस आशय की कोई सूचना नहीं है।

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : The hon. Minister said that six Medical Colleges have not been approved by the Medical Council. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the degrees conferred by the Medical Colleges which are recognised by the Medical Council will be treated at par with the degrees conferred by the other Medical Colleges.

SHRI UMA SHANKER DIKSHIT : One is, affiliation to a university. If it is affiliated, then a medical graduate can set up a practice on his own or he can get an employment there. If it is recognised by the Medical Council, then it has a higher position in the State and outside also. But it depends on whether on reciprocal grounds a foreign university recognises it or not.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि देश के अन्दर बहुत बड़ी संख्या मेडिकल कालेज के छात्रों की बढ़ती जा रही है, उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए देश में मेडिकल कालेजों की बहुत कमी है और उनमें उन सबको प्रवेश नहीं मिल पाता है और प्रवेश मिलता है तो बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में घूस लिया जाता है, मुख्य मंत्री लेवेल पर लिया जाता है

और यह कहा जाता है कि हमें कांग्रेस फंड में चन्दा चाहिए, आप देंगे तो आपको प्रवेश मिलेगा, ऐसी रसीदें हैं ···(व्यवधान)··· तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा न हो छात्रों को अधिक प्रवेश मिले...(व्यवधान) मैं प्रमाण दे सकता हूं। मेरे पास प्रमाण है (व्यवधान).. मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा न हो इसके लिए सरकार अपने कालेज नहीं खोल सकती तो प्राइवेट कालेजों को जो खुले हुए हैं उनको मान्यता दे या अधिक से अधिक ऐसे कालेज खोले जिससे उनको प्रवेश मिल सके ऐसी व्यवस्था सरकार करने जा रही है या नहीं ?

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : श्रीमन्, मैं इसलिए खास कर के उत्तर देना चाहता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य जो आरोप लगाया है वह सर्वथा निराधार और असत्य है···

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जिन लोगों ने पांच-पांच हजार रुपये दिए है मैं उनकी रसीदें दिखा सकता हूं। मुख्य मंत्री लेवेल पर रसीदें हैं और पैसे लिए है।

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : श्रीमन्, वह प्रश्न कर चुके है, उनको अब हमारा उत्तर सुनना चाहिए। यह स्वास्थ्य का विभाग प्रदेश से सम्बन्ध रखता है। हमारी जहां तक सूचना है इनके जो भी आरोप हैं वह सर्वथा असत्य और निराधार है।

दूसरा निवेदन मेरा यह है कि सामान्य विचार इस प्रकार का है कि स्तर के नीचे का शिक्षण देते जाना और उससे जो विद्यार्थी पास होकर निकलें वह मारे मारे फिरें उनकी स्थिति खराब हो, यह कोई श्रेयस्कर नीति नहीं है। यह उनका मत हो सकता है। लेकिन सरकार का यह मत नही है। नीचे स्तर का शिक्षण बढ़ाते जाना और चाहे मांग हो भी, तो भी उसको पूरा करने के लिए प्राइवेट कालेज को या दूसरों को प्रोत्साहन देते जाना यह हमारी नीति नहीं है।

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय :*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. This will not go on record. The hon. Member had put a question and the Minister has given the answer. The matter ends there.

श्री के० एल० तिवारी : टेबल पर जो कागज रखे गये, उनमें दिया गया है—

> "Foreign countries have their own rules and regulations regarding recognition of medical qualifications including Indian degrees. As ample opportunities for doctors are available in India, the question of our doctors going from pillar to post should not arise."

मैं मंत्री महोदय से दो बात जानना चाहता हूं—ऐसे कौन से देश हैं जहां हमारी इंडियन यूनीवर्सिटी से पास किये हुए डाक्टरों को रिकगनीशन नहीं दिया गया है ? दूसरी बात— अभी पेपर्स में आया था कि मध्य प्रदेश या राजस्थान, मुझे ठीक से याद नहीं है, मैं बहुत से डाक्टरों को नौकरी नहीं मिली। यह स्टेटमेंट जो आपने दिया है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं, इसमें कितने ऐसे क्वालीफाइड, पास किये हुए डाक्टर्स है, जो अनएम्पलायेड हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER ; Questions and answers appear to be long. Let us have brief questions and brief answers.

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : जहां तक बाहर की यूनीवर्सिटीज का सवाल है यह परस्पर रेसिप्रोसिटी के आधार पर होता है। यू०के० में 5 यूनीवर्सिटीज को मान्यता मिली हुई है, अन्यों को नही है। इसी तरह से विक्टोरिया, जो आस्ट्रेलिया में हैं और स्टेट ऑफ माल्टा में मान्यता हैं, लेकिन अन्य जगहों में रेसिप्रोसिटी के सम्बन्ध न होने के कारण परस्पर मान्यता नहीं है।

जहां तक दूसरी बात का सम्बन्ध है हमारे यहां गांवों में डाक्टरों को बहुत जरूरत है। ऐसे बहुत से सैंटर्स हैं जहां एक भी डाक्टर नहीं है,

*Not Recorded

कहीं-कहीं हम को दो डाक्टर्स चाहिये, वहां एक है, लेकिन दूसरा नहीं है. इसलिए डाक्टरों के लिये हमारे पास काफी स्थान हैं।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: May I know whether it is a fact that in our country thousands of doctors are practising in the rural areas and also in the urban areas without proper medical knowledge, and if so, whether it is also a fact that Government propose to bring forward a Bill on unregistered doctors so that after giving them the training they will be granted certificates to serve as medical practitioners? I would like to know what steps Government are taking in this regard.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question does not arise out of this. Next Question. Shri Arjun Sethi. . .

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: How does it not arise, Sir? I submit to you that in private colleges a special one year's course can be introduced ..(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order please, I have gone to the next Question. The main question was about non-recognition of degrees in foreign countries and by the Indian Medical Council.

Shri Arjun Sethi.

Depriving Guru Nanak University Students of National Sports Talent Scholarships

*827. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether two students cricketers of Guru Nanak University have been deprived of their National Sports Talent Scholarship, due to their participation in the first NDF Cricket match between the Indian XI and the Rest of India at Calcutta, by the University authority;

(b) if so, the reasons for such department; and

(c) the reaction of the Inter-University Sports Board of India in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) to (c). The Inter-University Board have sanctioned the scholarships but have not received any official communication from the University to suggest that the disbursement of the amount of the two students has been withheld. It has been ascertained from the Guru Nanak University that they have not taken any decision so far to withhold these scholarships.

Amount spent by State Sports Councils

*829. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money earmarked by the Union Government and spent by the State Sports Councils during the last two years;

(b) whether the whole of the allocated money has been utilised and if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government also supervise to ensure full utilisation of these funds?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K S. RAMASWAMY): (a) The budget provision for the year 1970-71 and 1971-72 for financial assistance to State Sports Councils is given below:

1970-71 ... . Rs. 12 00 lakhs

1971-72 ... ... Rs. 10.00 lakhs

(b) A modified scheme of financial assistance to State Sports Councils including certain additional items for which financial assistance would be available on a sharing basis was sanctioned during 1970-71. Utilisation of funds under this scheme during that year was low presumably because the applicants had to ensure availability of their matching share of expenditure. The situation has improved in 1971-72.

(c) Under the scheme financial assistance is earmarked for certain specified projects subject to the condition that atleast an equal amount sanctioned by the Central Government is raised by the State Sports Councils. Government obtain periodic progress report and utilisation certificates from the grantees in token of utilisation of the amount sanctioned.

SHRI PAMPAN GODWA: The Minister has shown the amount ear marked but he has not shown the actual amount that has been spent.

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : I am giving the figures. In 1969-70—Rs, 2,04,874, 1970-71— Rs. 3,72,773 and 1971 72— Rs. 8,47,930. The latest figure is more than the revised estimates.

SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Can he give the break-ups ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please don't go into details. You can get them by writing to him.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : In view of the fact that we did not get even a single gold medal in the Olympic Games, I want to know from the Minister what gteps he is going to take to improve the quality of our sportsmen and athletes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER . That does not arise. The question relates to Sports Councils.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: You know, Sir, there has been a great decline in the standard of sports in this country and it is primarily due to the fact that in the organizations of sports to-day there is politics. In that view of the matter, may I know from the Goverement whether along with the disburshment of this money the Government have taken any steps to control or supervise these sports bodies ?

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : For encouragement of sports we have started a scheme under which we are giving aid to the States for building gymnasium, playfields, swimming pools, etc. and we give 50% grant for the first items and 75% for equipment.

With regard to the control of organisations, we have set up the Council of Sports now and it is for them to supervise and every time they come to us for grants for going abroad, we do insist that they should maintain the highest standardrs in sports.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : May I know whether the Government contemplate to advise the various State Sports Councils to extend their activities to the rural areas also so that the rural youth also may get an occasion for participating in them ? Now, it is only confined to certain big cities.

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : We have got a Rural Sports Scheme also. We give 50% grant and the amount is Rs. 200 for the first year and Rs. 100 for the second year for equipment plus honoraria for teachers in rural sports at the rate of Rs. 20 per month.

In the current Five Year Plan we have proposed to set up 2500 rural centres out of which only 700 have been sanctioned and the amount so far spent is Rs 1,64,000.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : In how many rural areas you have so far opened stadiums ? Why have you not done so far in such an extensive scale as in urban areas ?

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : 700 centres have been opened in the various States. We have also asked the States to speed up. They have found some difficulties. Some States have returned the amount also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Dhandapani– absent.

Shri Bhaura—absent.
Shri Narsimha Reddy.

Profits of Sugar mills and share of Sugarcane suppliers therein

*832. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the huge profits accruing to Sugar Mills in the country due to steep rise in the prices of sugar; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to secure to sugarcane suppliers due share thereof by way of bonus?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) . The profits made by the sugar factories depend on the cost of production of sugar which in turn depends on factors like the cost of sugarcane; actual sugar recovery, duration of the season, cost of stores, salary and wages, depreciation, maintenance and repairs, other overheads, return on capital employed and the realisation from the sale of sugar As these factors vary with different factories. the

cost of production and profitability will also vary from factory to factory. As widely varying prices have been paid for sugarcane in the current season, the cost of production of sugar will also vary within wide limits. The current season is still on and so it is difficult to precisely assess the profits earned by the sugar factories, although it can be said that some of them might have made substantial profits.

(b) Due to higher realisations by sale of sugar in the open market, the sugar factories all over the country are by and large already paying higher cane price than the minimum fixed by Government.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA : On a point of order. The answer must be limited to the question; they should not go out of the way to support the vested interests.

PROF. SHER SINGH : By and large they are paying higher price to the sugarcane growers than the statutory minimum price.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : In view of the peculiar answer given by the hon. Minister may I know whether it is the view of the Government that sugar factories during the current season are not making fabulous profits? If they are of the view that fabulous profits are being made in view of higher prices of sugar and lower price of cane what steps are taken to ensure proper share of the profit to the sugar-cane growers?

PROF. SHER SINGH: Some have made substantial profits. I myself said that some have made substantial profits. There are certain [illegible] for example in Madhya Pradesh and Bihar and some in U. P. In Some of the factories their profits have not been as much as what my friends would say, fabulous; in their cases it may be, they just have been able to recover the cost they incurred. In some cases they have made substantial profit. We are considering the whole question of a long-term policy of sugar.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How much goes to the growers ? That is the question.

PROF. SHER SINGH : As I said, we ask the States to compel the factories to pay higher price to sugarcane growers and higher prices have been paid, not just Rs. 7.37 minimum price; it has been of the order of Rs. 9.50 to Rs. 12·00 in Uttar Pradesh, Rs 11 in Haryana, Rs. 9.00 in Punjab and it is more than Rs. 11 ex-field in Maharashtra. So, by and large much more than the minimum price is being paid to them.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : In view of the reply given by the hon Minister it is clear that the Government has no definite policy of securing to the cane growers a due share in the profits, leaving it to the sweet will and pleasure of the mill magnates to fix *ad hoc* prices and so my question is whether in view of the difficulty also expressed by the Minister of taking action as the season is in progress, whether at the conclusion of the season steps will be taken to secure a due share for the growers or try to raise the minimum price of cane to Rs, 10 per quintal for the coming season at least?

PROF. SHER SINGH: The whole policy is under consideration and decision will be taken soon.

श्री सरजू पाण्डे : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी से सीधा सवाल पूछा गया था कि गन्ना मिलों ने काफी मुनाफा कमाया है या नहीं लेकिन मंत्री जी ने उनकी सुरक्षा मे अपना भाषण कर डाला और कहा कि कुछ मिलो ने मुनाफा कमाया है। दूसरा सवाल था कि क्या गन्ना पैदा करने वालों को कोई बोनस दिया जायेगा या नहीं और इस सिलसिले में जिन्होंने ज्यादा मुनाफा कमाया है उनको कोई ऐसा आदेश दे रहे है ताकि पैदा करने वाले काश्तकारों को बोनस मिल सके—ये डंफनिट सवाल किए गए थे।

प्रो० शेर सिंह : मैंने निवेदन किया कि कुछ फैक्टरीज ने मुनाफा कमाया है। मैंने इस बात से इन्कार नहीं किया है और हमने गन्ने की कीमतें भी ज्यादा दिलवाने की कोशिश की है लेकिन इस बारे में आगे के लिए क्या किया जाये उस पर विचार हो रहा है। एक लम्बी नीति बनाने के लिए हम विचार कर रहे हैं।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पाण्डे : क्या मंत्री जी इस बात पर विचार करेंगे कि उन्होंने जो लिंकिंग फार्मूला बनाया था जिसकी तहत जो फैक्टरीज ज्यादा मुनाफा पैदा कर रही है उसका कुछ हिस्सा केन ग्रोअर्स एवं लेबर को मिलेगा और कंज्यूमर्स को सस्ते दाम पर चीनी मिलेगी तो क्या उस नीति को त्याग दिया गया है ? आज शुगर मिल मालिक प्राइसेज को ऊंचा करके करोड़ों रुपये बना रहे है और आपने डिसीजन लिया था कि आम लोगों को हम दो रुपए में चीनी देंगे । मैं जानना चाहता हूं इसके बारे में आपने क्या कार्यवाही की है ? दूसरे—आप नयी कौन सी पालिसी अख्तियार करने जा रहे हैं जिससे कि गन्ने की खेती ज्यादा बढाई जायेगी ? अब गन्ने की खेती 40 परसेंट कम होने जा रही है और पब्लिक का भी काफी रुपया इस प्रकार बर्बाद होने जा रहा है तो इस सम्बन्ध मे आपकी क्या नीति है ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : उपभोक्ताओं को 60 प्रतिशत चीनी दो रुपये के भाव दी जा रही है ...(**व्यवधान**)...

मैंने निवेदन किया कि 60 प्रतिशत चीनी दो रुपये के भाव से और दिल्ली जैसे शहर मे दो रुपये 10 पैसे के भाव से दी जा रही है । (**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY : He has not replied to my question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has asked the question and the Minister has replied as best as he could. I am helpless at the moment to do anything further.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : चीनी मिल मालिक जो 60 प्रतिशत उत्पादन सरकार को दे रहे है वह कम दाम पर दे रहे हैं लेकिन 40 प्रतिशत जो बाजार में बेच रहे है वह बहुत ऊंचे दाम पर बेच रहे है । क्या यह सच है कि मिल मालिक 1200 रु० प्रति टन मुनाफा कमा रहे हैं ? मैं पूछना चाहता हूं सरकार केवल 60 प्रतिशत लेकर ही क्यों संतोष कर रही है, चीनी का पूरा स्टाक लेकर उसके वितरण की व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं करती ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : मैंने पहले निवेदन किया कि सारी बात पर विचार हो रहा है । ...(**व्यवधान**)..

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : डिप्टी स्पीकर महोदय, सीधा सवाल पूछा गया था कि गवर्नमेंट को जानकारी है कि चीनी मे स्टीप राइज इन प्राइस हुआ या नहीं और उसका सीधा जवाब था कि हुआ या नहीं । इसमें दो सवाल हैं । एक तो जो अधिक पैसा लिया जाता है या अधिक मुनाफा कमाया जाता है उसमें काश्तकारों को क्या मिलता है और दूसरे कंज्यूमर्स को प्रोटेक्ट करने के लिए क्या तरीका सोच रहे है ताकि स्टीप राइज इन प्राइज की वजह से कंज्यूमर्स की तकलीफ जो बढती जा रही है वह न बढ़े तो इसके सम्बन्ध मे गवर्नमेंट क्या करने जा रही है ?

पहले 70 और 30 का फार्मूला था उसको आप 80 और 20 क्यों नही कर देते अगर आप को उनको छूट देनी ही है ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : मैंने निवेदन किया कि जब डीकंट्रोल हुआ तब 60 40 था । इससे पहले 70:30 था । अब इस बात पर विचार कर रहे है कि कितना हो । यह कैबिनेट लेविल पर फैसला होगा क्योंकि बहुत बड़ा पौलिसी का प्रश्न इसमे निहित है ।

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS—*rose.*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This question has been taking so much time. I will have to pass on to the other questions also,

Now, Shri S. B, Giri.

SHRI S.B. GIRI : For the last ten years, the sugar mills have been making enormous profits. The consumers have not been

benefited by it and we are purchasing sugar in the black market. At least now, therefore, will the Government bring an ordinance ? For the last ten years, the sugercane growers have been denied their due share from the profits of the sugar factories. Will the Government now at least bring about an ordinance on the sugar factories to give a bonous, out of their profits, to the sugarcane growers in the future ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How does the question of ordinance arise here ?

SHRI S. B. GIRI : There is a Bonus Act for the workers, and the workers are guaranteed a minimum bonus of four percent. There is a Bill also coming. So, my question is, whether the Government has got any proposal ..(*interruption*) ..to bring out at least a legislation to protect the sugarcane growers by giving them a minimum bonous out of the profits made by the sugar mills ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is a suggestion for action.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Government tell us correctly and truthfully, what is the true cost of production of sugar at the factory gate in the North Indian factories, and what specific steps the Government propose to take to make sugar available at a reasonable price to all sets of consumers ?

PROF. SHER SINGH : As for the cost of production, I have already submitted in reply to part (a) of the question that there are so many factors on which the cost of production depends ; it depends upon the operations from factory to factory.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Let him give us the minimum and the maximum.

PROF. SHER SINGH : How can it be given off-hand.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, we are not going to allow him to go away like that. No, Sir. We cannot allow him to get away like that. However much you may try to protect the Minister...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not trying to protect him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We are not allowing him to get away like that. We want to know what is the minimum and what is the maximum cost of production so far as the production of sugar in the country is concerned. Let him tell us.

PROF. SHER SINGH : I want noice for that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This House should not, and we cannot allow the Minister to get away with such an answer. We are not going to allow him. No, Sir. (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, please. Listen to me please. I understand that this question has excited the Members, but you cannot get very much in the Question Hour. If you are not satisfied with the answer, there are other ways of raising the matter. He says he wants notice. Let us see.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am afraid I would not be able to co-operate with you in bringing the House to order. Can you quite frankly agree with the answer, Sir ? The Minister has just now said that, in reply to part (a) of the question. There are different factors which influence the cost of production of sugar depending on different regions of the country. I am now asking him to tell us what is the minimum cost of production in the country and what is the maximum cost of production of sugar in the country per kilo or per quintal.

PROF. SHER SINGH : I have asked for notice. How can I say off-hand, unless it is calculated ? (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, please. He says he wants notice. He has to calculate the figures.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, if you will refer to the question, you will find that it relates to the profits of the sugar mills, the price of sugar and the question of bonus for the sugarcane growers in the country. In all these aspects of the question, the cost of production is vitally concerned, and he must have come prepared

to answer the questions. He got notice—three weeks' time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He wants time.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : When he krew such a question was coming up, he must have come prepared, to the House, to answer all these questions.

MR. DEPUTY SPFAKER : Order, order.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष जी, आप इनको फटकारिये, यह तैयार होकर नहीं आये ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We are reaching the end of the question Hour. If he wants, you may give notice ..(*Interruptions.*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have got my rights here. Mr. Indrajit Gupta read out the question. Profits can arise only if the cost of production is known... (*Interruptions.*)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप बेकार घंटी बजा रहे हैं, इससे काम नहीं बनेगा ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am only saying that if Members feel that this is an important question and they feel so agitated about it, and since he says he wants notice. they can get it by giving notice.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप प्रश्न देखिए इसमे साफ साफ जानकारी मांगी गयी है । इस से ज्यादा और क्या स्पष्ट प्रश्न हो सकता था ।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Why the Minister did not come prepared ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not know.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You ought to know.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have said already; it is on record . (*Interruptions*) that the Minister should do his home work and come better prepared to the House. What else do you want ? Next question. Shri Samar Guha.

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : नोटिस कितना दिया जाये ।

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no point of order during the Question Hour because you are not satisfied with the answer of a Minister. Next question.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA : I have been rising on a point of order.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA *rose*—

PROF. SHER SINGH : I want to make a submission.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Has it become fun ? Every time you are asking me to put the question, this is happenning... (*Interruptions*) 833.

PROF. SHER SINGH : My submission is that the question relates to the profits of the sugar mills and the share to be paid to the sugarcane suppliers by way of bonus.

There is no reference to the cost of production as such.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : How do you come to profits without knowing the cost of production ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मंत्रीजी फिर सदन को गुमराह कर रहे हैं । इनसे कहिये कि ठीक तरह से तैयार होकर आया करें ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. The question Hour is over. Call attention notice ..(*Interruptions*).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जरा सजा दें तो कल तैयार होकर आयेंगे । हमारे पास नोटिस के लिये समय नहीं है । इनसे कहिये तैयार हो कर आयें और कल जवाब दें ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : On a point of order, Sir. At least half a dozen times you asked me to put the question. Now can you say that Question Hour is over without asking the minister to reply to that question and allowing me to put a supplementary ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : May be you are justified to feel aggrieved. But you can see for yourself that I am in the hands of the House. Under those circumstances, I found myself helpless. I cannot order the clock to stop for you. Please cooperate

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : There have been precedents where the Question Hour has been extended by two minutes to enable the minister to reply

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have put the Question and the answer will be laid on the Table

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It will be a bad precedent for future

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : For future, I shall see what is to be done But for the the moment I have gone to the next item

Shri Shanker Dev. Absent. Shri Jharkhande Rai.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

विज्ञान की शिक्षा का पुनर्गठन और प्रसार

*821. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने स्कूल-स्तर पर विज्ञान की शिक्षा के पुनर्गठन और प्रसार के बारे में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात सहायता कोष के साथ कोई करार किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी०पी० यादव): (क) और (ख). यूनीसेफ से मूल करार अप्रैल, 1967 में किया गया था। इस करार में, यूनेस्को की सहायता से विकसित नई विज्ञान पाठ्यचर्या के अध्यापन के लिए अध्यापकों को प्रशिक्षण देना, अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं को उपस्कर मुहैया करना और प्रत्येक राज्य के कुछ स्कूलों में नई पाठ्यपुस्तकों का परीक्षण करना, शामिल हैं। हाल ही में, योजना के क्षेत्र का विस्तार, किया गया है और अप्रैल, 1972 में एक अनुपूरक करार भी किया गया है।

इस करार के अधीन, यूनीसेफ ने, अब तक 3,014,000 डालर की सहायता दी है और परियोजन के कार्यान्वयन के लिए 7,022,000 डालर की राशि और आबंटित करेगा।

यह सहायता, जो नई विज्ञान पाठ्यचर्या तथा पाठ्यपुस्तकों को यथासम्भव व्यापक पैमाने पर लागू करने के लिए, उत्प्रेरक के रूप में काम करती है; निम्नलिखित कार्यों के लिए दी जाती है :—

(i) क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में नई विज्ञान पाठ्य पुस्तकों तथा अन्य अनुदेशात्मक सामग्री का अनुवाद और मुद्रण;

(ii) विभिन्न स्तरों के विज्ञान अध्यापक शिक्षकों और विज्ञान अध्यापकों का प्रशिक्षण;

(iii) चुने हुए अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं को प्रयोगशाला उपस्कर तथा चुने हुए स्कूलों को नए विज्ञान किट मुहैया करना;

(iv) प्रत्येक राज्य के विज्ञान पर्यवेक्षण कार्मिकों को एक गश्ती प्रयोगशाला तथा गाड़ी मुहैया करना;

अब तक, 579 अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं को प्रयोगशाला उपस्कर तथा लगभग 1,300 स्कूलों को विज्ञान-किट दिए जा चुके हैं। अगले चरण में, 500 और अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं और 55,000 स्कूलों को क्रमशः प्रयोगशाला उपस्करों और विज्ञान किटों से सुसज्जित करने का विचार है।

राजस्थान में चम्बल नदी पर पुल का निर्माण

*822. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या नौ-वहन और परिवहन मंत्री राजस्थान में चम्बल

नदी पर पुल के निर्माण के लिए ऋण देने के बारे में 11 जून 1971 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1944 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चम्बल पर, ब्यावर कला और सवाई माधोपुर के बीच एक अन्तर्राज्यीय पुल के निर्माण के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 70 लाख रुपये का ऋण मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान सरकार को इस बीच दे दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पुल के निर्माण कार्य की प्रगति के बारे में उपरोक्त राज्य सरकारों से केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्राप्त हुए प्रतिवेदन का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस पुल का निर्माण कार्य अनुमानतः कितने समय मे पूरा हो जायेगा ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) यह निश्चय किया गया है कि राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश के दोनो राज्य सरकारो को 70 लाख रुपये की कुल ऋण सहायता दी जाये ।

(ख) प्रस्तावित चम्बल पुल के सर्वेक्षण और भूमिगत जांच करने के लिए राजस्थान सरकार ने अब तक केवल 2.62 लाख रुपये का एक अनुदान मंजूर किया है और केवल यह कार्य इस समय प्रगति पर हैं । जांच कार्य पूर्ण हो जाने पर राज्य सरकार पुल परियोजना के नक्शे और लागत अनुमान तैयार करेगी । राज्य सरकारों से विस्तृत अनुमान की मंजूरी की सूचना प्राप्त होने ही भारत सरकार केन्द्रीय ऋण सहायता से धन देने की आवश्यक कार्यवाही करेगी । तब तक सर्वेक्षण और भूमिगत जांच कार्य के लिये केन्द्रीय ऋण में से राजस्थान सरकार को 2.62 लाख रुपये तक की धनराशि देने की कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

(ग) चूंकि बहुत सी औपचारिकताएं अभी पूरी की जानी है अतः इस समय कार्य के पूरे होने के समय को बताना असामयिक है ।

Schemes for marginal farmers and Agricultural Labour in Orissa

*828. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the Districts in Orissa which have been covered by the scheme of Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour so far; and

(b) whether the scheme is proposed to be extended to Puri District in Orissa and if so, when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) Two districts, namely Cuttack and Keonjhar have been covered under the scheme of Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers in Orissa.

(b) No, Sir. At present, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government of India to extend this scheme to Puri District of Orissa.

Discussion on how housing problem in Delhi has been solved by D. D. A.

*830. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have proposed that the representatives of State Governments and Hoousing Boards should be invited to discuss how the Delhi Development Authority has been able to solve the housing problem in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether State Governments have agreed to this suggestion;

(c) the time by which the meeting is likely to be called; and

(d) the nature of help the Union Government will give to the States in solving the housing problem ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKER DIKSHIT) : (a) to (d). Such a proposal has been made and the views of the State Housing Boards and States Governments are awaited.

Progress of rural housing schemes

*831. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the main factors hindering the progress of rural housing schemes; and

(b) the steps being taken to step up the implementation of the rural housing schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKER DIKSHIT) : (a) and (b). Paucity of overall resources and higher priority for other sector has been responsible for slow progress of rural housing schemes. However, it has been recognized that the problem of rural housing is most acute amongst rural land-less who do not have even a house-site on which they could put up some shelter which they can call their own, a new Central Sector Scheme on the basis of 100% grant assistance is being implemented ftom the current year.

Conversion of National Library Calcutta into an autonomous body

*833. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state .

(a) whether Government propose to convert National Library, Calcutta into an autonomous body; and

(b) if so, the broad outline of the schemes of Government in this regard and the reasons for the proposed step ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). In pursuance of the Jha Committee's recommendations placed on the table of the Lok Sabha on the 14th August, 1970, Government took a decision, also placed on the table of the House on the same date, to replace the Advisory Council by a Governing Council exercising effective authority as soon as the Director is appointed. The legal and procedural framework within which this can be done is under active examination.

दिल्ली में मिनी बसें चलाने के लिये परमिट

*834. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :** क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) क्या सरकार का दिल्ली में मिनी बसें चलाने के लिये शीघ्र ही रूट परमिट जारी करने का विचार है,

(ख) सरकार को इस प्रयोजन के लिये अब तक कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुये हैं और मिनी बसें चलाने के लिये कितने आवेदकों को परमिट जारी किये गये है; और

(ग) मिनी बसों के परमिट देने के लिये सरकार की नीति की मुख्य बात क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी हां। राज्य परिवहन प्राधिकरण, दिल्ली के 100 मिनी बसों के लिये परमिट देने का फैसला किया था और जिसमें से 65 बसों के लिये पहले ही परमिटों की स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है।

(ख) शेष 35 बसों के संबंध में नये आवेदन पत्रों को आमंत्रित करने वाली सूचना के उत्तर में उक्त प्राधिकरण को लगभग 2700 आवेदन, पत्र प्राप्त हुये हैं। ये आवेदन पत्र अभी विचाराधीन हैं।

(ग) अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है।

विवरण

पिछली बार जब 65 मिनी बसों के लिये परमिट दिये गये थे तब राज्य परिवहन प्राधिकरण, दिल्ली ने निम्नलिखित प्राथमिकता क्रम का अनुसरण किया था :-

(i) दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम के वित्तीय साधनों के दृष्टिकोण में रखते हुये इसके लिये 30 परमिट स्वीकृत किये गये । (परन्तु उपक्रम इन परमिटों को प्राप्त न कर सका) ।

(ii) मोटर गाड़ी अधिनियम, 1939 की धारा 47 के अनुसार परिवहन सहकारी समितियां ।

(iii) युद्ध में नाकारा हुये भूतपूर्व सैनिकों युद्ध में मारे गये भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के आश्रितों के पुन: स्थापन के लिये ।

(iv) सार्वजनिक लिमिटेड कम्पनियां । परन्तु क्योंकि इस वर्ग से कोई आवेदक नहीं था, परमिट निजी लिमिटेड कम्पनियों के लिए मंजूर किये गये ।

राज्य परिवहन प्राधिकरण, दिल्ली ने मिनी बसों के लिए शेष 35 परमिट देने के सम्बन्ध में अपनाई जाने वाली कसौटी के बारे में अभी तक कोई भी निर्णय नहीं किया है ।

Prospects of increasing agricultural production in Nalgonda (Andhra Pradesh)

*835. SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are prospects for increasing agriculture production in Nalgonda District of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether any Central schemes for the benefit of small and landless labour are formulated to that effect;

(c) If so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Full information is however being collected from the State Government.

So far as the Central Sector Schemes for the development of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers are concerned, there is one S. F. D. A. Project and one M. F. A. L. Project in operation in the District. These schemes are primarily intended to assist the under privileged sections of the farming community in taking td improved agricultural practices etc., which in turn helps in increasing agricultural production.

(c) The main features of the SFDA and MFAL Projects in operation in Nalgonda District are given in the statement placed on the Table.

Statement

Main features of the Projects for the development of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers in operation in the Nalgonda District, Andhra Pradesh.

		S. F. D. A.	M. F. A. L.
(i)	Date of registration of the Agency implementing the Project.	20.11.70	The Project was approved by the Govt. of India on 7.1.71. The same Agency is implementing both S. F. D. A. and M. F. A. L. Projects.
(ii)	Area of operation	Suryapet, Nalgonda & Ramannapet Taluks,	Nalgonda, Ramannapet and Bhongir Taluks,

(iii)	No. of Small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers to be benefited.	50,000 small farmers (2.5 to 8 acres).	15,000 marginal farmers (upto 2.5 acres) and 5,000 Agriculture labourers.

(iv) Minor Irrigation (includes construction of new wells, renovation of existing wells, purchase of oil engines and electric pumpsets etc.

(v) Animal Husbandary (includes dairy units, poultry units, duck rearing units and sheep units).

(vi) Small Storage bins.

(vii) Provisions for custom service to participant farmers by institutions like the Agro-Industries Corporation etc.

		S. F. D. A.	M. F. A. L.
(viii)	Programme for assisting rural artizans (training and equipment),	Rs 5 lakhs	Rs. 5 lakhs
(ix)	Rural Works Programme (construction of rural roads, earthern bunds, embankments for giving employment)	nil	Rs. 20 lakhs.
(x)	Total Plan provision for the Project.	Rs, 160 lakhs	Rs. 100 lakhs

Investment in minor irrigation schemes by agriculture refinance corporation

*836. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state .

(a) the total investment made during the last three years for the minor irrigation programme by the Agriculture Refiance Corporation;

(b) the total investment under the scheme in Madhya Pradesh and the results achieved so far; and

(c) the areas of Madhya Pradesh where the scheme was started and the impact of the same on the production of agriculture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Details of minor irrigation schemes sanctioned by Agricultural Refinance Corporation are as under :—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Number of schemes sanctioned	Total Financial Assistance	A. R. C.'s Commitment	Disbursements by A. R. C.
1968-69	71	64.92	58.43	11.54
1969-70	62	48.68	43.81	22.33
1970-71	35	49.41	44.52	23.06
1971-72 (Upto 31st March, 72)	125	62.14	56.08	13.83
	313	225.15	202.15	70.75

(b) Twenty-five minor irrigation schemes involving a financial assistance of Rs. 21.76 crores were sanctioned by the Corporation for Madhya Pradesh so far. Out of this the commitment of the Corporation was Rs. 19.58 crores. Against this the expected drawal upto 30th June. 1972 was Rs. 5,66 crores. The actual amount drawn was, however, only Rs. 2.26 crores by the end of March, 1972.

(c) The meterial is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-2020/72]

दिल्ली में सीमेंट की चोर बाजारी

*837. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमेंट की अनुपलब्धता के कारण दिल्ली में निर्माण कार्य रुक गया है;

(ख) क्या उपभोक्ताओं को सीमेंट की बोरी 15 या 16 रुपये में (चोर बाजार में) मिलती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सीमेंट की चोर बाजारी को रोकने और नियंत्रित दर पर उसकी बिक्री को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित) (क) काम को निलम्बित करने के बारे में कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त नहीं हुई,यद्यपि सीमेंट की अपर्याप्त सप्लाई के कारण से कभी कभी केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा निष्पादित किये जा रहे निर्माण कार्यों की गति धीमी करनी पड़ी ।

(ख) तथा (ग). 28-4-1972 से पहले सीमेंट के मूल्यों पर कोई सांविधिक नियन्त्रण नहीं था । उस अवधि के दौरान, दिल्ली प्रशासन को सीमेंट कम्पनी द्वारा निर्धारित किये गये मूल्यों से अधिक मूल्य लेने की व्यापारियों की कई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं । 28 4-72 से दिल्ली स्पैसीफाईड आर्टिकल्ज (प्राइस कन्ट्रोल) आर्डर 1971 के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत, दिल्ली प्राशसन द्वारा सीमेंट के मूल्य निर्धारित किये गये थे । सरकार द्वारा किये गये यह तथा शकूर-बस्ती में सीमेंट वैगनों को खाली करने के लिये एक अन्य रेलवे टर्मिनल खोले जाने जैसे अन्य उपायों के फलस्वरूप, उपभोक्ताओं को सीमेंट की उपलब्धता में सुधार हुआ है ।

Statutory Regulation for Distribution of 60 Per Cent Sugar through Fair Price Shops

*838. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased th state :

(a) Whether the present distribution arrangement for suger, under which the mills have voluntarily agreed to give 60 per cent of the production for distribution through fair price shops, is being replaced by statutory regulation; and

(b) If so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government are considering how and to what extent the existing suger policy should be changed. The final decision when taken will be announced.

Division of Joint Library of Jawaharlal Nehru University And I. C. W. A.

*839, SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it has finally been decided to divide the joint Library of the Jawaharlal Nehru University and the Indian Council of World Affairs;

(b) If so, the grounds for the decision;

(c) Whether the Jawaharlal Nehru University students are the largest users of the Library and have been demanding that the Library should be removed intact to their campus; and

(d) Government's reaction to this demand ?

THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b) . The future of the Library has to be settled by mutual discussion between the authorities of the Jawaharlal Nehru University and the Indian Council of World Affairs' Discussions in in this regard are in progress.

(c) and (d) . The teachers and research scholars of the University constitute a large segment of the regular users of the Library. Representations have been received from University Student's Union urging that the *whole* library should be taken *in tact* to the University campus. It is for the concerned authorities to arrive at a decision.

सस्ते और टिकाऊ मकानों के निर्माण की नई तकनीक

*840. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय :**
श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सस्ते और टिकाऊ मकानों के निर्माण की नई तकनीक के आधार पर बड़े पैमाने पर मकान बनाने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त तकनीक के परस्तुतकर्ता का नाम क्या है और उसका मुख्य ब्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित): (क) तथा (ख) . यह पूर्णतया स्पष्ट नहीं है कि सस्ते और टिकाऊ मकान बनाने के लिये किसी द्वारा और कौनसी विशेष तकनीक का प्रयोग में उल्लेख किया गया है । यदि निश्चित ब्यौरा उपलब्ध किया जाये, तो उत्तर दिया जायेगा ।

स्वर्गीय पंडित माखनलाल चतुर्वेदी

6003. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार राष्ट्र कवि स्वर्गीय पण्डित माखनलाल चतुर्वेदी की स्मृति को चिरस्थायी बनाने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसा किस प्रकार किया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) और (ख) · उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने भूतपूर्व श्री माखन लाल चतुर्वेदी की यादगार में सागर विश्वविद्यालय में एक पीठिका स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव किया है ।

Creation of Archaeological Circle of Survey of India at Bangalore,

6004 SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELEARE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Mysore Government have approached the Central Government for creation of a separate Archaeological Circle of the Archaeological Survey of India with its Headquarters at Bangalore; and

(b) If so, whether Government have arrived at any conclusion and if not, the time by which the decision is likely to be taken considering the interest of the Mysore State ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Re-demarcation of the boundaries

of the existing Circles of the Survey involving the creation of a Circle with its headquarters at Bangalore, is one of the recommendations of the Archaeology Review Committee appointed by the Government in 1965. It has now been decided to proceed with the examination and implementation of the recommendations of the Committee as far as possible and in a phased manner. The recommendation regarding the re-domarcation of the boundaries of the Circles of the Survey will also be considered along with the other recommendations of the Committee.

Teaching of Punjabi in Chandigarh.

6005. SHRI AMARNATH VIDYALANKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) The number of Teachers teaching Punjabi together with students with medium of instructions in Punjabi as on the 1st April, 1969, 1st April, 1970 and on 1st April, 1971 in the Union Territory of Chandigarh;

(b) the cause of continuous fall in the number of students with Punjabi as the medium of instructions in the Union Territory of Chandigarh;

(c) reasons for creating less number of posts of teachers for teaching Punjabi in Chandigarh Union Territory; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to to improve the teaching of Punjabi in Chandigarh Union Territory ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) (i) The number of teachers teaching Punjabi as a subject, in the Union Territory of Chandigarh, is as follows :

As on 1-4-1969	As on 1-4-1970	As on 1-4-1971
200	232	247

(ii) the number of students with Punjabi as medium of instruction is as follows :

As on 1-4-1969	As on 1-4-1970	As on 1-4-1971
7929	8458	8586

(b) and (c). Questions do not arise in view of reply given to part (a).

(d) The matter is being attended to by Chandigarh Administration according to requirements.

Expenditure on world book fair

6006. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure on the World Book Fair held in New Delhi recently; and

(b) the amount met by the government of India, U.N I.C.E.F, and other agencies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P. YADAV) : (a) The accounts of the Fair have not yet been finalized but the National Book Trust estimate a total expenditure of about Rs. 15·00 lakhs on the organization of the Fair from which they expect to realise a revenue of about Rs. 7.00 lakhs.

(b) An amount of Rs. 6,60,000 has so far been sanctioned by Government to the National Book Trust for organisation of World Book Fair. Additional grants totalling Rs. 56,220 have deen sanctioned to the National Book Trust and the Federation of Publishers and Booksellers Associations in India to meet the expenditure on the visit of two representatives each from four East African countries to participate in the Fair. UNESCO has sanctioned a grant of $7,000 to the National Book Trust to meet the expenditure on the visit of some other foreign delegates to participate in the International Seminar which was held as part of the World Book Fair. No assistance has been received from U.N.I.C.E.F. or any other agency.

Science Laboratory equipment to Institutions in Kerala

6007. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of institutions in Kerala which will be receiving science laboratory equipment under the recently signed agree-

ment between the Government of India and U.N.I.C.E.F. ; and

(b) the number of schools which will be receiving science kits under this agreement in Kerala ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) and (b). An agreement for the wider introduction of the new Science curriculum has been signed with UNICEF/UNESCO in April, 1972 under which UNICEF will be supplying laboratory equipment to 500 teachers training institutions and science kits to 55,000 schools during the next 3 years in the country as a whole. The number of Teacher Training Institutions and the number of schools to be selected from each State is being negotiated with the respective State Governments. Lower Primary and Higher Primary schools as well as Teacher Training schools and colleges are to be supplied equipment under the scheme.

Opening of New Central Schools

6009. SHRI MARTAND SINGH ; Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and the names of the States where new Central Schools are to be opened during the year 1972 ; and

(b) the amount of money granted by the Union Government for this purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) It is proposed to open 11 new Kendriya Vidyalayas during the academic year 1972-73 at the following places :

DEFENCE AREAS :

1. INS Valsura, Jamnagar (Gujarat).
2. Balasore (Orissa).
3. Air Force Station, Barnala (Punjab).
4. INS Hamla, Malad, Bombay (Maharashtra).
5. Ordanance Factory, Bhandara (Maharashtra).
6. Bengudbi (West Bengal).

CIVIL AREAS :

7. Rae Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh).
8. RDSO Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh).
9. Delhi.
10. Koliwada, (Bombay).

PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKING :

11. Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd., Barauni (Bihar).

(b) A sum of Rs. 16.50 lakhs has been sanctioned by Government of India for the opening of 10 new Kendriya Vidyalayas during the academic year 1972-73. The cost for the 11th Vidyalaya will be borne by the Fertilizer Corporation of India.

Demand of Foreign Breed Bulls and Cows for Bihar

6010. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bihar Government have demanded bulls and cows of foreign breed for 1972-73 and when this demand was made ;

(b) the extent to which the said demand has been met and whether the said demand has not been met fully ; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and the time by which demand is likely to be met ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTERY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) In the annual forecast of their requirements of exotic cattle received in July 1969, the Biher Government had asked for the supply of 20 Jersey bulls, 20 Foreisian bulls and 10 Brown Swiss bulls during the year 1972-73.

(b) and (c) . The distribution of exotic cattle to various State Governments includ-

ing Bihar Government during the year 1972-73 will be considered as and when these cattle are received under Colombo Plan or from other Agencies, or are imported by the Indian Dairy Corporation during the course of the current financial year. It is too early to make allocations for this year.

Medical Graduate going Abroad for Education and Employment

6011. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted some survey of the Graduates from Medical Colleges and hospitals going abroad for education and employment ;

(b) if so, the number of such cases in each Institution and the number of those who took employment abroad ; and

(c) the remedial measures taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement containing the information regarding the remedial measures taken in this regard is attached,

Statement

The following remedial measures have been taken to check the exodus of Medical Personnel and other Scientists, Engineers and Technologists to other countries for education and employment :—

(i) Creation of a Scientists Pool to provide for temporary placement of well qualified Indian Scientists and Technologists returning from abroad.

(ii) Creation of Supernumerary posts in approved scientific institutions to which temporary appointments can be made quickly from among the scientists working and studying abroad.

(iii) The Union Public Service Commission and most of the State Public Service Commissions have agreed to treat Indian Scientists and Technologists whole particulars appear in the National Register as 'Personal Contact' candidates for all posts advertised by them. The U. P. S. C. have also made arrangements for interviewing Indian Scientists and Technologists abroad for posts in India.

(iv) Maintenance of a Special Section of the National Register of Scientific Technical Personnel for enrolment of Indian Scientists and Technologists abroad and for the circulation of their names to all Ministries, Departments of the Government of India, State Governments, Union and State Public Service Commissions, Universities, Public Sector Industries and large private sector establishments The names of such personnel are published in the monthly Technical Manpower Bulletin (C. S. I. R.) which is distributed free at about 300 organisations all over India.

(v) Provision for payment of travel grant to scientists, who on their selection for appointment in research institutions in India, undertake to serve those institutions for a minimum period of three years.

(vi) Increasing the emoluments of medical officers in the Central Health Service, in Central Institutions and in the State Cadres.

(vii) Granting special concessions and financial incentives to doctors working in the rural areas.

(viii) Enhancing the age of retirement of doctors and specialists and/or re-employing them after retirement.

(ix) The Medical Council has agreed to the recognition of experience of working in a recognised hospital abroad towards teaching experience to the extent of 1 year for appointment as Lecturers. This will help well qualified medical men to enter the teaching cadre.

(x) Institution of scheme of financial assistance to doctors by nationalised banks.

Percentage of indigenous components in ships to be produced in Cochin Shipyard and encouragement to ancillary Industries

6012. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of indigenous components in the ships to be produced in the Cochin Shipyard at different stages of completion ;

(b) whether Government propose to develop or give encourgement to develop ancillary industries around Cochin Shipyard to increase this percentage of indigenous components ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof and the probable employment potentiality of these ancillary industries ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) It is not possible at this early stage of this shipyards's construction to indicate the percentage of indigenous components in the ships to be built, as the utilisation of ancillary equipments depends on the shipowners' requirements, specifications of the ships number of ships to be built in a particular series, etc.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Government propose to give maximum encouragemnt to the development of ancillary industries,

(c) Until precise data is available regarding the requirements of ancillary equipments for ships to be built, even broad indication of employment potentiality in ancillary industries is not possible.

Preservation of Wild Life

6013. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether wild life, if preserved properly, could be a good foreign exchange earner ; and

(b) if so, steps Government have taken or propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Several sanctuaries and National Parks where wild life can live freely and multiply, have been constituted in all the States.

(2) Tourist facilities like accommodation transport and amenities are being developed in many important wild life sanctuaries and parks.

(3) Publicity is being given to wild life tourism through posters, folders advertisements etc. through the Tourist Offices in India and abroad.

(4) Establishing of Wild Life Wings in the States for the enforcement of Wild Life Laws.

Working days, percentage of recovery and price paid on account of sugarcane

6014 SHRI M R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the number of working days, average percentage of recovery and the price paid per quintal, factory-wise, in each State on account of sugarcane for the seasons 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : Statement No. I showing the duration and average percentage of recovery of sugar from sugarcane, factory-wise for 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 seasons is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2021/72]. Statement No. II indicating the price paid per quintal of sugarcane by each factory during the three seasons is also laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2021/72]

Arrears to sugarcane growers at the end of 1970-71 season and on 30th April, 1972

6015. SHRI M R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the price paid for the current season (1971-72) per quintal and the arrears to the sugarcane growers by the factory atthe end of 1970-71 season (September, 1971) and on 30th April, 1972, factory-wise in each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : Statement No. I showing sugarcane price paid by factories during 1971-72 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2022/72] Statement No. II showing factory-wise arrears of sugarcean price as on the 30th September, 1971, and the 15 April, 1972, is also laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2022/72]. Similar information regarding arrear of sugarcane price as on the 30th April, 1972, has not yet been received from the sugar mills.

Indian flagships lying at Bangla Desh

6016. SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Flagships are lying idle at Chittagong Port, Bangladesh for want of employment; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) No Indian Flag Ship is lying idle at present at Chittagong Port, Bangladesh for want of employment.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के चलते फिरते औषधालय

6017. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के अन्तर्गत चलते फिरते औषधालयों की व्यवस्था की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी औषधालयों की संख्या कितनी है और वे किन-किन क्षेत्रों के लिये हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार बहादुर गढ़ में केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के चलते फिरते औषधालय की व्यवस्था करने का है, जोकि दिल्ली का एक रिंग टाउन है और जहां हजारों सरकारी कर्मचारी रहते हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय):(क) जी हां।

(ख) फिलहाल केवल दो ही चलते-फिरते औषधालय—एक तिमारपुर औषधालय के अन्तर्गत और दूसरा राजौरी गार्डन औषधालय के अन्तर्गत—काम कर रहे है और इन चलते-फिरते औषधालयों द्वारा जिन क्षेत्रों में सेवाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं, वे इस प्रकार है :—

(1) तिमारपुर औषधालय का क्षेत्र मलेरिया संस्थान, माडल टाउन, रेडियो कालोनी, आंल्ड सैक्रिटेरिएट और किंग्जवे कैम्प का एक हिस्सा।

(2) राजौरी गार्डन औषधालय का क्षेत्र शिव नगर, विष्णु गार्डन और कीर्ति नगर।

(ग) बहादुरगढ़ (हरियाणा) नामक क्षेत्र को केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक शामिल नहीं किया गया है और ना ही फिलहाल इस क्षेत्र को योजना के अन्तर्गत लाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है। चलते-फिरते औषधालय उन क्षेत्रों में कार्य करते हैं जो पहले से ही केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के अन्तर्गत हैं।

बहादुरगढ़ दिल्ली के लिए मास्टर प्लान

6018. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री 14 दिसम्बर, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4394 के उत्तर के बारे में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बहादुरगढ़ के लिए, जोकि दिल्ली का एक रिंग टाउन है, एक मास्टर प्लान को इस बीच अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है;

(अं) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और इसको कब तक अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जायेगा ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आइ० के० गुजराल) : (क) से (ग) . बहादुरगढ़ हरियाणा में है। इसकी प्रारंभिक विकास योजना हरियाणा सरकार द्वारा जनवरी, 1970 में जनता की आपत्तियां आमंत्रित करने के लिए तैयार और प्रकाशित की गई थी। राज्य सरकार से नगर की वृहत योजना का अन्तिम रूप प्राप्त होने के बाद ही और ब्यौरे का पता लगेगा।

Consumption of fertiliser per hectare, State-wise

6019. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the average consumption of ferttliser per hectare in the country, State-wise, during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : A statement showing the average consumption of fertilisers per hectare in the country, State-wise, during the last three years is attached.

Statement

The average consumption of fertilisers in terms of plant nutrients (Nitrogen, Phosphates and Potash) per hectare of net sown area in each States during the last three years is as shown below :—

S. No.	State	Consumption in Kgs./hectare of net sown area* N+P 205 +K 20		
		1969-70 (Actual)	1970-71 (Actual)	1971-72 (Anticipated)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27.2	24.6	27.6
2.	Assam	3.0	3.1	3.8
3.	Bihar	13.1	11.8	17.3
4.	Gujarat	10.2	16.2	19.5
5.	Haryana	14.5	19.8	28.7
6.	Himachal Pradesh	8.5	13.3	28.9
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	5.1	6.6	7.8
8.	Kerala	33.0	26.1	28.2
9.	Manipur	3.8	3.8	4.4
10.	Meghalaya	6.7	10 9	20.7
11.	Madhya Pradesh .	2.7	4.5	6.1
12.	Maharashtra	8.1	10.8	12.9
13.	Mysore	12.9	20.2	23.7
14.	Nagaland	1.7	3.8	6.8
15.	Orissa	4.2	4.6	8.4
16.	Punjab	43.2	52.7	75.4
17.	Rajasthan	3.1	4.1	5.4
18.	Tamil Nadu	36.6	48.8	52.9
19.	Tripura	0,6	1.4	3.1
20.	Uttar Pradesh	26.3	23.5	26.3
21.	West Bengal	10.0	12.5	16.2
22.	Others	31.4	34.0	38.7
	All India	14.3	16.2	19.8

* Net area sown represents the area sown with crops and orchards, counting areas sown more than once in the same year only once. The area for 1969-70 in each States has been adopted for 1970-71 and 1971-72 also as the area sta tistics for these later years have not yet been drawn up.

Strike in the Hindustan Latex Limited, Trivandrum

6020 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNIG be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any labour strike in the Hindustan Latex Limited, Trivandrum in the month of April this year and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to meet the demands of the labourers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA) (a) No

(b) Does not arise

Retrenchment of Teachers appointed on ad-hoc basis by Delhi Administration

6021 SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether nearly a hundred teachers who were appointed on an *ad hoc* basis by the Delhi Administration are being threatened with retrenchment, and

(b) whether the teachers had met the Prime Minister and submitted to her their grievances in memoranda and if so, whether the grievances of such teachers have been looked into and if so, the remedial steps being taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) and (b) The appointment of teachers by Delhi Administration on *ad-hoc* basis were valid upto 30 4 72 A deputation of these teachers came to see Prime Minister at her residence on April 30, 1972 The deputation did not meet the Prime Minister but left a letter for being placed before her A deputation representing these teachers also met Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and represent there case before him The matter has already been brought to the notice of Delhi Administration These teachers will be given an opportunity to appear for interview for regular vacancies during 1972-73

Nationalization of printing and issuing of text books

6022 SHRI P ANTONY REDDI . Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state '

(a) whether printing and issue of text books have been nationalised by some States, and

(b) if so, the names of these States and the extent to which this has been done ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPTT. OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) . (a) and (b) A statement is attached

Statement

States	Extent of Nationlisation as on 1 1 1971
Andhra Pradesh	All textbooks in all subjects for the entire school stage. (127 books)
Assam	For regional languages upto primary stage, for Mathematics upto class VIII and partly in English for standards VI and VII (69 books)
Bihar	Most of the subjects upto middle stage (*i. e.*, standard VII) and in some subjects at the secondary stage (187 books)
Gujarat	Textbooks for V and IX standards. (39 books)

1	2
Haryana	Textbooks in some subjects upto class X (29 books)
Jammu & Kashmir	Textbooks for all subjects upto middle stage and some at higher stages. (172 books)
Kerala	Textbooks for all subjects upto class X except the non-detailed ones. (249 books)
Madhya Pradesh	In some subjects in some standards upto middle stage. (33 books)
Maharashtra	All subjects upto primary stage, and some upto class XI. (321 books)
Mysore	In all subjects upto class VII and in some subjects at the secondary stage. (216 books)
Nagaland	Only language textbooks and Mathematics upto class III (75 books)
Orissa	All subjects upto Class VII, (49 books)
Punjab	All subjects udto middle stage. (140 books)
Rajasthan	All subjects upto middle stage. (62 books)
Tamil Nadu	Textbooks in Tamil, Mathematics and English upta class X. (30 books)
Uttar Pradesh	In some subjects upto Junior High School stage (46 books)
West Bengal	Textbooks in all subjects from standards XII to V and some for classes VI, VII & XI. (53 books)

The Union Territory of Delhi has also nationalised some textbooks upto the middle stage. They have adapted of adopted a number of textbooks prepared by the National Cuncil of Educational Research and Training Most other Union Territories depend upon their neighbouring States or the National Council of Educational Research and Training for their requirements in this field,

So far as printing is concerned, most of the States do not have their own printing presses and nationalised textbooks in such States are generally got printed at private presses In about 10% of the cases textbooks are printed at Government pressess. In addition to this, the Central Government have installed a printing press at Chandigarh and two others are to be installed at Bhubaneswar and Mysore.

Distribution of textbooks is done to through normal trade channels.

Taking over of Retail Distribution of Foodgrains by States

6023. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Governments had been approached to undertake retail distribution of foodgrams ;

(b) if so, the basic concept underlying this move and the reaction of the State Government to the approach of the Central Government, State-wise ;

(c) the reasons of those State Governments which have not accepted the Centre's move ; and

(d) other alternatives, if any, under the consideration of the Centre, to stabilise the prices of foodgrains at a desired level

in those States where the Centre's above approach was not acceptable ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) ; (a) Retail distribution of foodgrains is being done by the State Governments through fair price shops, ration shoos etc No change in this scheme of distribution is envisaged at present.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Schemes under Crash Programme for Rural Employment submitted by Andhra Pradesh Government for 1972-73

6024. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the main features of specific schemes under 'Crash Scheme for Rural Employment' (C. S. R. E.) submitted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for 1972-73 for the Districts of Cuddapah. Chittoor, Anantpur and Kurnool, District-wise ;

(b) the estimated amount of the schemes, District-wise ; and

(c) the implementing agency in each District ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) to (c) : With effect from 1st April, 1972 the State Governments have been empowered to sanction for the year 1972-73 such types of projects under the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment as have been undertaken in the year 1971-72, subject to the condition that particulars of all projects sanctioned should be furnished to the Government of India. New poojects will require the concurrence of the Government of India. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have not yet supplied the particulars of projects that have been sanctioned or proposed to be taken up during 1972-73. As such it is not possible to indicate the main features of the schemes and estimates thereof and the implementing agencies to be engaged in each district by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Drilling of Tube-wells in Gaya, Bihar

6025. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any tube-wells have been bored in the Gaya district of Bihar for agricultural purposes during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the number thereof in the last three years (year,wise) drilled in places like Goh, Anchal, Tekari, Konch, Rurtha, Jehanabad, Makdumpur, Ghosi, Khijar Sarai, etc. ; and

(c) whether tube-wells are likely to be drilled by the Central Tube-wells Qrganisation, as per the assurance given by the Hon Minister during one of his visits in the last drought that took place there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) The year-wise break-up of the bores drilled and wells converted as Production Wells is given below for the last three years :

S. No.	Year	Bores drilled	Successful -	Name of Block
1	1969-70	34	24	Konch, Mokhdumpur, Jehanabad, Paraiya, Kako, Tekari, Bela.
2	1970-71	21	17	Makhdumpur, Bela, Tekari, Jehanabad, Gaya, Paraiya.
3	1971-72	3	3	Newadaha, Mokhdumpur, Jehanabad.

(c) There are no further plans of work for this organisation in Gaya distrct (Bihar) during 1972-73.

Vocational training as Part of Curriculam for B. A. and B.Sc. Degree

6026. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minisrer of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a college in Delhi offering vocational training in certain selected fields as part of the curriculam for the B. A. and B. Sc. degrees will start functioning from the academic year, 1972-73;

(b) whether Government has suggested to States also to open similar type of colleges ; and

(c) if so, an outline thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND AGRICULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) The University of Delhi has decided to start selected vocational courses from the academic year 1972-73 in one or two institutions, subject to the approval of the University Grants Commission. These courses will form part of the curriculum for B. A./B.Sc. degree courses. With regard to allowing other Colleges to run vocational courses, the question has been kept open and will be considered later by the University.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Bonus to workers at Major Ports

6027. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether bonus in term of the Khadilkar formula has been sanctioned for labour in the various major ports ;

(b) whether the quantum of bonus payable varies from Port to Portland if so, to what extent ;

(c) whether the workers of Calcutta port will be getting lower bonus than those of Bombay and Madras Ports ; and

(d) if so, whether this departure from the earlier practice of paying a uniform quantum of bonus at all ports will aggravate industrial unrest ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) The Port Trust employees are not entitled to bonus under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 as it does not apply to the Major Port authorities. However, *ex-gratia* payment in lieu of bonus is being made to all Port workers in terms of the "Khadilkar Formula."

(b) Yes, the quantum of *ex-gratia* payment now varies from a total of 5 per cent to 8-1/3 per cent of the annual wages of the employees concerned.

(c) and (d) The quantum of *ex-gratia* payment in excess of 5 per cent of the wages depends upon the working results of each Port in the light of the criteria governing the application of the "Khadilkar Fomula". As such, there can be no comparison with the previous arrangement under which the ex-gratia was paid at a uniform rate of 4 per cent and the question of industrial unrest should not arise.

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय कोटा में हुई परीक्षा में कदाचार

*6028. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय विद्यालय कोटा में विद्यार्थियों को उनकी उत्तर की कापियों की पुनः जांच के बाद अगली कक्षाओं में प्रोमोट किया गया था,

(ख) क्या एक इंजीनियर के पुत्र जो पांचवी कक्षा का विद्यार्थी था और एक छात्रा जोकि 7वीं कक्षा की विद्यार्थी थी को उनकी उत्तर की कापियों को पुनः जांच के बाद सफल घोषित किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उनकी उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं की पुनः उचित जांच कराई जायेगी

और दोषी पाये गये कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध उचित कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव):(क) से (ग) · 1971 में आयोजित वार्षिक परीक्षा के पश्चात् केन्द्रीय विद्यालय कोटा के प्रिंसिपल को उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं की पुनः जांच के सम्बन्ध में काफी अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए थे। चूंकि केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों के मौजूदा नियमों के अन्तर्गत पुनः जांच अनुमत्य है इसलिए प्रिंसिपल ने असली मामलो से सम्बन्धित प्रश्न पत्रों की पुनः जाच कराई थी। पुनः जांच किए जाने पर प्रश्न मे उल्लिखित दो छात्रों सहित 5 से 8 कक्षाओं तक छः विद्यार्थियों को उत्तीर्ण घोषित किया गया और अगली कक्षाओ में प्रोन्नत कर दिया गया था। इसे ध्यान में रखते हुए उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं की ओर पुनः जांच का प्रश्न नही उठता। फिर भी इस मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

Non-availability of adequate quantity of Fertilizers due to less import

6029. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the farmers are not getting enough fertilisers because of less imports in 1972;

(b) if so, the manner in which this shortage is going to be met; and

(c) whether some countries have been approached in this regard; if so, the names of those countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The requirements of farmers for fertilisers during 1972-73 are expected to be met satisfactorily. The availability of 9.4 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 2 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 from the domestic production for the Kharif and Rabi crops of 1972-73 as assured by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and the imports to be arranged against foreign exchange allocations made by the Ministry of Finance for additional imports of 6.56 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen, 2.04 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 and 1.50 lakh tonnes of K_2O, together with the carry-over stocks available on 1st April, 1972, are expected to meet largely the requirements of farmers for the year.

(c) The following countries have been or are being approached for import of fertilisers, during 1972-73 :

(a) East European countries namely U. S, S. R., Poland, Bulgaria, Rumania and G. D. R. under Trade Plans.

(b) U. K., France, West Germany, Holland and Belgium in Western Europe, Canada and Japan under aid/credits.

(c) Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, South Korea, and some other countries under free foreign exchange.

Difference between Rate of Interst on Loan from World Bank and Co-operative Credit Land Mortgage Bank in Andhra Pradesh

6030. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will thr Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(b) the rate of interest charged from the agriculturist on the amount of loan received from the World Bank for developing the Ayacut under Nagarjuna Sagar and Podhampad projects, when it was loaned through the Cooperative Central Land Mortgage Bank of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) whether the difference between the rates of interest charged by the World Bank on this sum and that charged by the Cooperative Central Land Mortage Bank of Andhra Pradesh is much wide and consequent burden on the peasantry, and if so, whether any measure will be taken to reduce the rate of interest charged on the peasantry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) . (a) Under the Projects with assistance from the International Development Association, the rate rate of interest charged from farmers will be 9% per annum on outstanding balance;

(b) The International Development Association's credits carry no interest charges but only a service charge af 0.75% per annum. The structure of interest rate for leading for agriculture credit projects has been laid down on a uniform basis and is not related to the terms of the external borrowing by the Government of India.

Unfilled Post of Science Teachers in Delhi Schools

6031. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state ·

(a) the number of vacancies of Science Teachers in sanctioned P. G T. posts in Delhi Schools under Delhi Administration which remained unfilled for 30 days or more during the academic year 1971-72;

(b) the main reasons for keeping the vacancies unfilled and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to ensure full utilization of the existing employment potential ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI D P. YADAV): (a) to (c) There were 35 vacancies of P. G. Ts Science in 1971-72 from promption quota which could not be filled up on regular basis in view of the Stay Order granted by the High Court of Delhi in a writ petition. These posts were' however, filled up on *adhoc* basis for a period not exceeding three months by the Principals of the Schools.

Study of drilling and pumping operation on sub-soil water in U. P.

6032. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to to state whether large scale drilling and pumping operations of tube-wells in Uttar Pradesh will sustain the present sub-soil water level according to any of the studies conducted on this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : Schemes of the ground water through tubewells, pumpsets etc. are, by and large, being executed in U. P. after they have been technically scrutinised from the groundwater availability angle. As such the sub-soil water levels are likely to be sustained more or less, even with large scale ground water pumping.

Grants to Bharat Sevak Samaj For running Family Welfare Planning Centres

6033. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have stopped grants to Bharat Sevak Samaj for running the Family Welfare Planning Centres in Ahmedabad;

(b) if so, whether this has resulted in closure of seventeen such centres; and

(c) the reasons for stopping such grants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (c). The Government of India stopped sanctioning further grants or loans to the Bharat Sevak Samaj after November, 1966 consequent upon the recommendation of the Public Accounts Comm ttee of Parliament (contained in their 34th Report to the Third Lok Sabha).

(b) It is learnt from the Government of Gujarat that the 17 Famiiy Welfare Planning Centres run by the Ahmedabad branch of the Bharat Sevak Samaj were closed down on 1.4.1972.

Development of Agro-Industries to provide employment to rural people

6034. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are stressing the need for urgent development of agro-industries to provide gainful employment to rural working force and also to prevent their exodus to towns and cities; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme covering backward regions in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Damage to crop in Pali Sub-Division of U. P. due to hailstorm

6035. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware of the heavy damage to the standing crop caused by recent devastating hailstorm in certain parts of the hilly region like the Pali Sub-Division of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to provide relief to the affected population of the region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The State Government has reported that the information is being collected by them from the Districts. This will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

Deaths due to heart attack

6036. SHRI M. S. SIVASAMY : Will the Ministerof HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether deaths due to heart attacks are on the increase in the country; and

(b) if so, the State-wise figures thereof for the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). Cardiovascular disease are not notifiable diseases and there is no compulsory registration of deaths due to heart disease. It is, therefore, not possible to give the exact number of deaths which have occurred due to heart attack State-wise for the last three years. However a statement showing the number of patients treated in the outdoor and indoor departments of hospitals and dispensaries in some of the States and Union Territories for 1967-69 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2023/72].

Employees charge sheeted inI.I.T., New Delhi

6037. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 60 per cent of the employees of Indian Institute of Technonology, New Delhi have been subjected to the repressive measures of explanations, charge-sheets and disciplinary actions;

(b) whether 10 per cens to 15 per cent of the employees originally appointed have been driven to resign and notices of termination of services have been served to them under one protext or the other; and

(c) if so, the total number of employees falling under the above categories ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) No, Sir. According to the report received from the Institute no such repressive measures have been imposed on the employees.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-2024/72].

Selection of academic and non-academic staff of I. I. T., New Delhi

6038. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Acts and Statutes of the Indian Institute of Technology have been violated by the Institute of Technology, New Delhi in respect of statute 12 (1) and 12 (3) in particular with regard to the selection of academic and non-academic staff ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof ; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (c) . According to the information furnished by

the Institute about 147 persons were appointed from time to time since the inception of the Institute under Statute (12 (7) governing temporary appointments. Sixtysix persons have since become regular employees through the normal selection procedures prescribed under the Statutes. Fiftysix persons have either left the Institute or their services have been terminated. The rest 25 persons are continuing on *ad-hoc* basis ; eight for less than one year and the rest 17 persons for over one year. The Government is examining the matter and will issue suitable instructions to the Institute wherever the provisions of the Act and Statutes have not been strictly observed.

Scheme of three year degree course in U. P.

6039. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether scheme for three-year Degree Course has been implemented in Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if not, the reason for the same ;

(c) the difficulties expressed by the State Government ; and

(d) the steps taken to solve them ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) Except the Aligarh Muslim University and the Banaras Hindu University (which are Central Univarsities), the scheme of three-year degree course has not been introduced in the other universities in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) to (d) . In September 1963, the Government of Uttar Pradesh informed the University Grants Commission that the scheme as recommended by the Commission, and as subsequently considered by a Committee under the chairmanship of Acharya Jugal Kishore appointed by the State Government, could not be implemented even in stages unless the Commission or the Central Government agreed to meet the entire cost of implementing it. This was considered by the Commission in November 1963, following which the State Government was requested to furnish information regarding the financial implications. No reply was received from the State Government despite reminders and the matter was not pursued.

Rural houses constructed for Scheduled Castes/Tribes

6040. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of rural houses particularly of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constructed during the last three years with Central assistance ; and

(b) the number of urban housing Units extended co-operation during this period with the loans and other financial assistance in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) During the last three years (1969-72) about 5300 houses have been constructed under the Village Housing Projects Scheme of the Ministry of Works and Housing. Separate figures for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not maintained in the Ministry since the scheme is applicable to persons of all castes and creeds.

(b) About 39300 urban dwelling units have been completed under the various social housing schemes of this Ministry.

हरिजनों से जबरन काम लेना

6041. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कानूनी आधार पर हरिजनों से बेगार लेना मना है;

(ख) क्या देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में हरिजनों पर बेगार न देने पर विभिन्न प्रकार के अत्याचार होतेहैं ;

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के महावर कस्बे में बेगार न देने के कारण हरिजनों पर अनेक जुल्म किये गये है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री० के० एस० रामास्वामी) (क) जी, हां।

(ख) हरिजनों पर किये गये अत्याचारों के सम्बन्ध में व्यक्तिगत शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं जब वे लोग बाध्य श्रम करने से मना करते है और इन शिकायतों पर उपयुक्त कार्यवाही करने के लिये उन्हें राज्य सरकारों के पास भेज दिया जाता है।

(ग) और (घ) . जानकारी राज्य सरकार से एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

गंगई के प्रकोप के कारण मध्य प्रदेश में क्षति

*6042. **श्री अरविन्द नेताम** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में गत वर्ष गंगई के प्रकोप से कितनी क्षति हुई है; और

(ख) इसकी रोकथाम पर कितना व्यय हुआ ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे):(क) राज्य सरकार द्वारा, 2.967 लाख एकड़ से अधिक क्षेत्र के विभिन्न इलाकों में गंगई द्वारा धान की फसल की क्षति 3 प्रतिशत से 65 प्रतिशत के बीच आंकी गई थी।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान कीट नियंत्रण के लिये 14.25 लाख रुपये की लागत के सामूहिक पौध संरक्षण अभियानों की व्यवस्था की है।

Applications for Establishment of Passenger Lines on West Coast Road

6043. **SHRI B. V. NAIK** : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any applications have been received for establishment of passenger shipping lines on the West Coast of India, if so, the main features of the proposed shipping lines ;

(b) whether these or most of these applications have been shifted by Big Business Houses listed by the Monopoly Commission and if so, the names of the applicants ; and

(c) whether Government prefer co-operative ventures to private ventures, if so, the steps taken to encourage Co-operative ventures in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) During the recent past no such applications have been received.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Seminar of Health Specialists in Delhi

6044. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA** : Will the Ministe of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state ;

(a) whether a Seminar Conference of Doctors has been held recently in Delhi to discuss the causes of heart attack ; and

(b) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to popularise the recommendations of the Seminar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D.P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). On the 7th April, 1972 and onwards the W. H. O. had celebrated the World Health Month during which the All India Health Foundation and the Delhi Medical Association organised panel discussions and seminars on various aspects of heart attack and strokes but no definite recommendations have been received by the Government of India from the Organisers of the panel discussions.

अस्पृश्यता के अपराध के मामले

6045. **श्री राम भगत पस्वान :** क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार राज्य में वर्ष 1971 के दौरान अस्पृश्यता के कितने मामले न्यायालयों के सम्मुख लाये गये;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में अस्पृश्यता के अपराधों के मामलों में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध अपराध सिद्ध हुए और उन्हें दण्ड दिया गया;

(ग) क्या अस्पृश्यता के अपराध का मामला पुलिस अथवा न्यायालय में लाने के लिए आवेदक को सरकार की ओर से मुकदमे का खर्च देने की कोई व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसकी प्रक्रिया क्या है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) से (घ) . जानकारी बिहार सरकार से एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

Steps for cultivation, processing and marketing of cashewnut in Contai and Jhargam, West Bengal

6046. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 4995 on the 17th December, 1970 regarding production of cashewnuts in Contai Coastal belt and state :

(a) the step taken by Government for improved Cultivation, processing and marketing of cashewnut in Contai and Jhargam sub-division of Midnapur District of West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, the main feature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The relevant information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Installation of Tube-wells to remove water shortage in Bihar

6047. **SHRI R. P. YADAV :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that famine like conditions are prevailing in the several Districts of Bihar for want of water;

(b) whether Government have any comprehensive plan to instal tube-wells to remove the shortage of water and if so, the main features thereof ; and

(c) whether any plan has been formulated in the consultotion with Bihar Govenment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No information has been received from the State Government to the effect that famine like conditions are prevailing in several districts of Bihar for want of water. However, the State Government has reported prevalence of scarcity conditions in 337 villages of Santhal Parganas due to the previous year's crop failure. The State Government is undertaking necessary relief measures in this area.

(b) The State Government launched a programme of installing 15,000 tube-wells in different parts of the State, Of this, about 8,000 had since been installed and the rest are expected to be installed by June-July, 1972. Besides about 2,000 State tube-wells are operating in different parts of the State.

(c) Installation of tube-wells is a part of the minor irrigation programmes of the State Governments, and the schemes are formulated by the concerned State Government, The schemes are discussed and reviewed with the Government of India and the Planning Commission particularly at the time of the annual plan discussions.

Cattle and Crop Insurance Schemes in States

6048. **SHRI M. RAJANGAM :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have advised the State Governments to take up cattle and crop insurance ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the advice given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. The question is still under examination.

(b) Does not arise.

Financial assistance to Tripura for setting up State Transport Corporation

6049 SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any financial assistance has been sanctioned by the Government of India to the Government of Tripura for setting up a State Transport Corporation in Tripura ;

(b) if so, the amount asked for and the amount sanctioned ; and

(c) the names of the office bearers of the said State Transport Corporation and the nature of Government control over this body ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). No financial assistance has been sanctioned by the Government of India to the Government of Tripura for the Tripura Road Transport Corporation. However, the State Government forwarded a revised scheme relating to this Corporation in March, 1972, and requested that the Central Government may contribute to the capital of this Corporation to the extent of 33 1/3% of the total. The State Government have been requested to furnish information on some points and a reply from them is awaited-

(c) (i) Shri J. N. Gupta, Development Commissioner, Tripura. —Chairman

(ii) Shri N. Sachindenand Superintending Engineer, Tripura. —Member

(iii) Shri B. B. Banerjee, M.L.A., Tripura —Member

(iv) Shri R. N. Chakraborty, General Manager. Tripura Road Transport Corporation —Member, Secretary.

The Government of Tripura exercise control over the Tripura Road Transport Corporation to the extent provided for in the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950.

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का विकास

6050. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये सरकार ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कोई विस्तृत योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत गांवों में रहने वाले छोटे किसानों, हरिजनों और आदि-वासियों के कल्याण के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) (क) और (ख) : छोटे/सीमान्त कृषकों और कृषि श्रमिकों की सहायता के लिए तथा आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के आर्थिक विकास के लिए भी और सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लिए कुछ योजनायें तैयार की गयी हैं और उनको चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित किया गया है। उनका ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT—2025/72]

हरिजनों के कल्याण के लिए कोई योजना तैयार नहीं की गई है।

Funds for construction of a bridge over Damodar River in West Bengal

6051. Dr. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

[a] whether West Bengal Government had approached the Centre for funds to constrct a bridge over Damodar River at Sadarghat . and

[b] if so, the decision taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). There has been no request from the Government of West Bengal in the recent past for any Central financial assistance for the construction of the proposed bridge over the river Damodar which falls on a State road In 1967, however, the then State Chief Minister came up with the following proposals :

(i) increase the State Plan ceiling by Rs. 1 crore to accommodate this project ;

or

(ii) provide necessary Central financial assistance.

The question of accommodating this work under the State Plan aas also been considered during discussions on the State's Annual Plans from time to time. However, the State Government have not been able to accommodate this project in the State plan nor has it been possible to accede to the request referred to at [i] and [ii] above. In order to facilitate the determination of the precise priority of this project for inclusion in the 5th Five-Year Plan, a suggestion has been made by the Planning Commission for conducting an economic and technical feasibility study. This aspect is being taken up with the State Government.

देश में दुर्घटनाओं के कारण मृत्यु की औसत दर

6052. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में दुर्घटनाओं में अनुमानत: मृत्यु का प्रतिवर्ष औसत क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : राज्य सरकारों और संघ प्रशासनों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार 1968, 1969 तथा 1970 मे भारत में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं के कारण क्रमश: 12,277; 13,472 और 14,490 व्यक्ति मारे गए और जबकि 1967-68; 1968-69 और 1969-70 के दौरान देश में क्रमश: कुल 13,32,000; 14,94,000 और 16,56,000 मोटर गाड़ियां थीं ।

राज्यों में हरिजनों के साथ भेदभाव की घटनाओं के बारे में अनुसूची जाति व अनुसूची आदिम जाति आयुक्त को भेजी गई सूचनायें

6053. श्री अम्बेश : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अनुसूचित जाति व अनुसूचित आदिम जाति आयुक्त तथा राज्यो मे उनके सहायक आयुक्तों को हरिजनो को सार्वजनिक कुओं से पानी न भरने देने, उनके बच्चो को स्कूल मे न पढ़ने देने तथा उनकी बरातें रोकने के गत तीन वर्षों में, वर्षवार, कितनी घटनाओं की सूचनायें प्राप्त हुई ;

(ख) उनमे से कितने मामले अदालत तक पहुचे; और

(ग) उनमें से प्रत्येक मामले मे क्या-क्या सजा दी गई ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी):(क) से (ग) . जानकारी अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के आयुक्त से एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासमय उसे सभापटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

Lack of Civic Amenities in Anarkali Park, Delhi.

6054. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING pe pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has peen drawn a letter to the Editor which appeared in the Hindustan Times (Evening News) on the 4th December, 1971 in which lack of civic amenities in Anarkali Park, Delhi-51 has been described;

(b) whether amenities are lacking in such a colony which is an approved one *vide* Resolution No. 1603 of Municipal Corporation Delhi dated the 1st March, 1962; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a). Yes.

(b) The Delhi Municipal Corporation has intimeted that Anarkalj Park was approved by the Standing Committee of the Delhi Municipal Corphration *vide* Resolution No. 1603 dated the 3rd March, 1962 (and not 1st March, 1962 as referred to in the question). Amenities like drains, brick pavements, metalled roads, primary schools, refuse collection sites such as palaos, dustbins and sweepers for maintenance of sanitation have been adequately provided, The colony is mostly electrified and electricity connections are given to the prospective consumers wherever electricity mains are already exixting subject to the completion usual commercial formalities by them. Necessary action to undertake electrification of the remaining unelectrified portion/ pockets, if any, could be taken by the Delhi Electric Supply Uundertaking on the formal request of the residents provided they fulfill the requisite commercial formalities Amenities for water supply, sewage and nursery school are, however, lacking.

(c) Provision of internal services in regularised colonies is the responsibtlity of the plot holders. However, the Delhi Municipal Corporation has approved a scheme by virtue of which the Corporation would provide water supply and sewerage services in regularised colonies on behalf of the plot holders subject to their signing an agreement that they would pay the cost of Rs. 8/ per square meter iu maximum of 20 annual instalments. The plot holders of this colony have not ye availed of this facility.

Development of Minor Irrigation on Projects in Orissa and Tamil Nadu

6055. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of ACRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the figures relating to development of minor irrigation projects in Orissa and Tamil Nadu separately and Central aid for these projects during the years 1967-1969; and

(b) the steps being taken for speedier development of mtnor irrigation in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Minor irrigation projects wito an outlay of Rs. 5.34 crores and Rs. 19.93 crores were executed during the beriod 1967-69 in the States of Orissa and Tamil Nadu from public sector funds respectively. In addition, private minor irrigation works with an investment of Rs. 1.91 crores and Rs. 21.03 crores have been financed by the institutional agencies such as Land Development Bank and Central Cooperative Banks in the two States respecti vely. The Central aid released for projects during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 was of the order of Rs. 2.05 crores and Rs. 9.23 crores (provisionally) respectvely in the two States.

(b) Steps taken for speedier development of minor irrigation in Orissa include :

(i) Extension of Central Loan of Rs. 1.35 crores over and above the State Plan ceiling, during 1969-70, by way of relief in respect of Central Loan during the year;

(ii) Mobilising additional financial resources from the institutional agencies for minor irrigation to the extent possible;

(iii) Strengthening arrangements for groundwater investigations.

(iv) Making efforts for initiating rural electrification schemes.

Use of unfair means In Examinations

6056 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether as reported by Patriot dated the 17th April, 1972, Dr. A. B. Ojha a Professor of Psychology, has said in his paper 'Students appraisal of unfair means used in the examination'

(i) students cannot be primarily blamed for their violent behaviour on the University campus; and (ii) the responsibility, if fixed, falls on teachers, University administrators, parents and the present structure of society; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The views expressed by the scholar merit serious consideration.

मध्य प्रदेश की उर्वरकों की मांग

6057. श्री अरविन्द नेताम : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की आगामी वर्ष के लिये उर्वरकों की कितनी मांग है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने वर्ष 1972-73 के लिए अपनी कुल आवश्यकता एन की 1.08 लाख मीटरी टन, पी$_2$ ओ$_5$ की 0.50 लाख मीटरी टन और के$_2$ ओ की 0.105 लाख मीटरी टन बताई है। राज्य में जो भंडार है उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए, देशी विनिर्माताओं द्वारा एन की 39,940 मीटरी टन, पी$_2$ ओ$_5$ की 38,880 मीटरी टन की पूर्ति किए जाने की सम्भावना है और शेष की कृषि मन्त्रालय द्वारा पूर्ति की जायेगी।

Central coordination committee for the Development of Archaeological monuments of tourist interest

6058. SHRI M. S. SIVASAMY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government set up a Central Co-ordination Committee for the development of Archaeological monuments of tourist interest; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the progress achieved in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S, NURUL HASAN) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b) The composition and the terms of reference of the Committee are given in the attached statement. The first meeting of the Committee is scheduled to be held on the 19th May, 1972.

Statement

I. *Composition.*

1.	Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Chairman
2.	Minister of Education and Social Welfare	Member
3.	Minister of State for Tourism & Civil Aviation	,,
4.	Secretary, Minister of Education and Social Welfare	Member-Secretary
5.	Director General Department of Tourism	Member
6.	Director General Archaeological Survey of India	,,
7.	Financial Adviser Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	,,
8.	Financial Adviser Ministry of Education and Social Welfare	,,
9,	Engineer-in-Chief C. P. W. D.	,,

II. *Terms of reference* :—

1. To lay down guidlines for the provision and location of facilities at archaeological monuments and sites of tourist interest, such as residential accomodation, restaurant/cafetaria, supply of drinking water and public conveniences etc; transport, approach roads, link roads, and parking areas.

2. To select archaeological monuments and sites for which master plans would be prepared for safeguarding their environment and natural setting to lay down guidlines for the preparation of such master plan and to clear such plans, specially from the point of view of the architectural style, building material, landscapping etc.

3. To get a model bill drafted enabling local authorities to control construction quarrying etc. on land surrounding the archaeological monuments and sites of tourist interest for the preservation and presentation of our cultural heritage.

4. To decide proposals relating to :

(a) The mounting of son-et-lumiere or flood-lighting of archaeological monuments.

(b) Entrance fees, opening and closing hours and holidays to be observed for closure of monuments.

(c) Training of guides to function at monuments and approval of the fees to be charged by them.

(d) Printing and sale of tourist literature relating to the archaeological monuments and sites.

5. To set up, in consultation with the State Governments, local committees for monuments of tourist interest under the chairmanship of the Commissioner or Collector, to be responsible for ensuring cleanliness around the monuments and to prevent vandalism and theft of antiquities: as also to prevent ungainly structures coming up in the vicinity of the monuments; and to persuade State Governments to set State-level Committees on the lines of the Central Committee for the preservation of environment and natural setting of monuments under the State Departments of Archaeology.

6. To take decisions on the recommendations made by the local committees.

सोसाइटियों के रजिस्ट्रेशन की प्रक्रिया

6059. **श्री अम्बेश** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसी सोसाइटी को अपना रजिस्ट्रेशन "सोसायटी रजिस्ट्रेशन अधिनियम" के अन्तर्गत कराने के पश्चात् अपनी कार्यवाही व लेखा-जोखा सोसाइटी के रजिस्ट्रार को प्रस्तुत करना होता है;

(ख) क्या किसी रजिस्टर्ड सोसाइटी का हिसाब-किताब ठीक नही होने पर उसका रजिस्ट्रेशन तक खारिज किया जा सकता है;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई नियम हैं जिनका पालन करने के पश्चात् सोसाइटी का रजिस्ट्रेशन किया जाता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या उनकी एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) से (घ). "सोसाइटी रजिस्ट्रेशन अधिनियम" सम्बन्धी विषय भारतीय संविधान की सूची 2 (राज्य सूची) मे प्रविष्टि 32 के अन्तर्गत आता है, और इस प्रकार इस अधिनियम के प्रशासन से राज्य सरकारें सम्बन्धित हैं। इस मंत्रालय मे और अधिक सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति आयुक्त के 19 वें प्रतिवेदन में की गई सिफारिशें

6060. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति आयुक्त के 19वें प्रतिवेदन में की गई सिफारिशों की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनमें से कितनी सिफारिशें स्वीकार की गई है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के०एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियो और अनुसूचित आदिमजातियों के आयुक्त ने अपनी 19वीं वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में 97 सिफारिशें की हैं। अधिकतर सिफारिशें राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जानी हैं; जिन्हें अपने से सम्बन्धित सिफारिशों पर कार्यवाही करने का निवेदन किया गया है। भारत सरकार से सम्बन्धित सिफारिशों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

मुगल सम्राट अकबर की चौथी शताब्दी का मनाया जाना

6061. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फतहपुर सीकरी और आगरा में मुगल सम्राट अकबर के शासनकाल की चौथी शताब्दी मनाने की कोई योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उक्त योजना को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया है; और

(ग) इस प्रकार कितनी धन राशि खर्च होने का अनुमान है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। फिर भी, सरकार के विचाराधीन एक यह प्रस्ताव है कि फतहपुर सीकरी की स्थापना के चतुर्थ शताब्दी समारोह के अवसर पर, जो कि 1972 मे पड़ता है, निम्नलिखित योजनाओ पर अमल किया जाए :—

(1) फतहपुर सीकरी के स्मारको की एक प्रमाणिक संदर्शिका का प्रकाशन ।

(2) पुरातत्व पुनरीक्षण समिति, 1965 द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के अनुसार फतहपुरी सीकरी मे खुदाई कार्य ।

(3) फतहपुर सीकरी के इतिहास, वहां की कला और स्थापत्य विषयक एक संगोष्टी का आयोजन, तथा

(4) राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय मे अकबर कालीन चित्रकला पाण्डुलिपियों, कपड़ो, शस्त्रों और अन्य पुरावस्तुओं की एक विशेष प्रदर्शनी का आयोजन ।

(ख) उपरोक्त योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में प्रस्तावों को अन्तिम रूप नही दिया गया है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Literacy in Assam

6062. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the Census 1971, the percentage of literacy has gone down in the State of Assam ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps Government propose to take the rectify the state of affairs ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

वन सम्पत्ति में कमी

6063. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में वन सम्पत्ति घटती जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसको रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) : देश में वन सम्पदा का ह्रास नहीं हो रहा है। नदी घाटी योजनाएं संचारण लाईनें, उद्योगों की स्थापना कृषि के विस्तार और अन्य उद्देश्यो के स्थायी वैकल्पिक उपयोगो के लिए वनों का 18.4 लाख हैक्टार क्षेत्र नियुक्त किये जाने के बावजूद देश के वन क्षेत्र मे वर्ष 1950-51 में 718.0 लाख हैक्टार से वर्ष 1969-70 में 750.3 लाख हैक्टार तक की धीरे-धीरे कुल क्षेत्र की वृद्धि हुई है।

वनों से लकड़ी की प्राप्ति वर्ष 1955-56 में 149.7 लाख घन मीटर से बढ़कर वर्ष 1969-70 में 217.9 लाख घन मीटर हो गई है।

देश मे वर्ष 1970-71 के अन्त तक आर्थिक दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण और औद्योगिक जाति के पेड़ो का लगभग 17 लाख हैक्टार क्षेत्र में पौधरोपण किया गया जिसके फलस्वरूप हमारी वन संम्पदा में वृद्धि हो रही है।

उत्तम वन प्रबंध तकनीकी क्षति को कम करने के लिये अधिक प्रभावशाली काष्ट निष्कासन तरीकों के समावेश, दुर्गम वन क्षेत्रों में लकडी की कटाई, पेड़ों इत्यादि का आनुवंशिक सुधार आरम्भ करने के साथ-साथ कीट कृमियों और वन में उगने वाले वृक्षों की बीमारियों के नियंत्रक उपायों के माध्यम से उत्पादन में लगातार वृद्धि के लिये अनुसन्धान कार्यों में भी लगातार प्रगति हो रही है।

भोजन में प्रोटीन की कमी

6064. श्री मूलचंद डागा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने यह महसूस किया है कि भारत में भोजन में प्रोटीन की भारी कमी है;

(ख) क्या एक भारतीय के लिये 70 ग्राम प्रोटीन की न्यूनतम आवश्यकता है और यदि हां, तो किस किस्म के प्रोटीन की आवश्यकता है; और

(ग) क्या भारत केवल 12 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति पशु जन्य प्रोटीन भी उपलब्ध कराने में सफल नहीं हुआ है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि जनसंख्या के कतिपय वर्गों द्वारा खाये जाने वाले भोजन मे प्रोटीन की कमी है।

(ख) और (ग). जी नही। एक व्यस्क भारतीय के लिये 55 ग्राम प्रोटीन की आवश्यकता है। अपेक्षित किस्म की प्रोटीन अनाजों, दालों, दूध आदि जैसे खाद्य पदार्थों से मिलनी चाहिये। अद्यतन आंकड़ो के अनुसार भारत में प्रति व्यक्ति 5.5 ग्राम पशु जन्य प्रोटीन उपलब्ध है।

नई दिल्ली की सरकारी बस्तियों में मुर्गी-पालन फार्म

6065. श्री फूलचंद वर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री नई दिल्ली की गैर-सरकारी बस्तियों में मुर्गी-पालन फार्म के बारे में 17 अप्रैल 1972 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2935 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकारी बस्तियों में कौन-कौन से पशु और पक्षियों के पालन की अनुमति दी गई है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आइ० के० गुजराल) : कुछ सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा मुर्गियां और मुर्गे जैसे पक्षी वर्तमान आदेशों के अनुसार रखे जाते हैं जिनके अन्तर्गत उनको आबंटित किये गये सरकारी क्वार्टरों में मुर्गीखानों के रखने पर कोई बंधन नहीं है बशर्ते कि वे इस विषय पर नगरपालिका के नियमों का, यदि कोई है, पालन करें।

मध्य प्रदेश में मकानों के निर्माण के लिए केंद्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को ऋण

6066. श्री फूलचंद वर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश मे केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियो को मकान बनाने के लिये दिसम्बर, 1971 तक कुल कितनी धनराशि दी गई ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आइ० के० गुजराल) : अप्रैल-दिसम्बर, 1971 की अवधि के दौरान 9,13,671 रुपये।

Ayurvedic treatment for Cancer

6067. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in 'Hindu' on the 18th April, 1972 under the heading 'Ayurvedic system has cure for cancer' ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRR OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be made available as early as possible.

Appointment of a sub-committee of the Union Cabinet to formulate A new sugar policy

6068. SHRI ARJUN SETHI :
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a move to appoint a sub-committee of the Union Cabinet to formulate a new sugar policy for the year 1972-73 in the light of declining production and rising prices of sugar ;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof ; and

(c) when the sub-committee is expected to give their recommendation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). The future sugar policy is at present under consideration of the Cabinet and the decision when finalised will be announced.

Schemes submitted by Orissa Government under crash programme for rural employment during fourth plan

6069. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Orissa Government have submitted schemes as part of the Crash Programme for inclusion in the year 1972-73 of Fourth Plan ;

(b) if so, whether the schemes for all the district in Orissa have been received ; and

(c) the main feature of the schemes and the estimates made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). With effect from 1st April, 1972 the State Governments have been empowered to sanction for the year 1972-73 such types of projects under the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment as had been undertaken in the year 1971-72 subject to the condition that particulars of all projects sanctioned should be furnished to the Government of India. New projects will require the concurrence of the Government of India. The Government of Orissa have not yet supplied the particulars of projects that have been sanctioned or proposed to be taken up during 1972 73. As such it is not possible to indicate the main features of the schemes and estimates thereof formulated by the State Government.

Employment of Agricultural Graduates

6070. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of agricultural Post-Graduates at present in the country and number remaining unemployed ; and

(b) the steps taken to provide employment to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The output of Agricultural Post-gradutes during 1969-73 has been assessed at 7,850. The question of employment of Agricultural Graduates/Post graduates falls within the jurisdiction of the State Governments. Agricultural Graduates are however, being increasingly utilised in a number of capacities for modernising Indian Agriculture. With many Agricultural productivity-oriented programmes introduced during the Five Years Plans, a very large number of agricultural graduates are being employed either for advisory services or for direct field services. Lately, a good number is being employed by agro-industries on specialised jobs connected with their production and promotion activities. The number of agricultural graduates directly taking to farming has also increased during the past few years.

System of Medical Inspection in Schools

6071. SHRI S. A MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present system of medical inspection in schools has been found ineffective ;

(b) whether there is no arrannement for medical check-up of children in many schools; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the system of medical inspection in shools ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) to (c). Due to the limited financial resources, the State Governments have not yet been able to establish a satisfactory system of medical inspection in most of their schools. Both Education and Health being State subjectes, it has been suggested to the State Government that school children should be medically examined when they enter the schools and at least once each during middle an high school stages.

The Department of Health have circulated a scheme to all States for the opening of school health Units in Urban areas having a population of 40,000 and above. They are also working out detailed plans for organising school Health services in the Fifth Plan to cover both rural and urban areas.

Shortage of Doctors in rural areas

6072. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to meet the acute shortage of doctors in the rural areas ; and

(b) whether there has been any improvement in the situation as a result of these steps ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) The following incentives have been recommended to the State Governments :—

(1) provision of adequate living and working accommodation ;

(2) rent-free accommodation ;

(3) giving stipends to medical students who undertake to serve in rural areas for a certain number of years.

(4) an allowance of Rs. 150/—p.m. to the doctors posted at the Primary Health Centres situated in distant and disadvanataged areas.

(5) Weightage for rural service in granting feelowships, etc;

(6) *Adhoc* appointment are being made to fill up vacancies in the CHS in the peripheral areas by deputing a Central Team to interview candidates at State Headquarters/Medical Colleges.

(7) Special Medical allowance of Rs. 150&100 P. M for D & C stations respectively is given for CHS posts.

(8) Legislative measures are being taken to have a Scheme for National Service.

(b) Yes. The percentage of Primary Health Centres without doctors has gone down from 20 7 in 1960 to 3.4 in 1971. There has thus been an improvement in the situation

Schools opened in Sidhi and Rewa Region of M P.

6073. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of primary and Higher Secondary Schools opened in the backward areas of Madhya Pradesh specially in Sidhi and Rewa region during last three years with the financial assistance of the Central Government ;

(b) the number of students belonging to the Backward Classes benifitted by giving scholarships in the said region ; and

(c) the amount of money so far granted by the Union Government for the uplift of this areas in the educational field ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) The Government of India does not give any financial assistance to state Governments for opening of schools.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(c) All assistance to State Governments is given as block grant and no specific amount is given for education in backward areas.

Education for Adivasis in Eastern Region of Madhya Pradesh

6074. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Adivasis in Madhya Pradesh Eastern Region need quite different approach in the educational field ,

(b) if so, whether the Union Government propose to teach them at a primary stage for three years in Devanagri script in their own tongue, environment and their folklore ; and

(c) whether Government at present supplying books to Adivasi children free of cost ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P. YADAV) : (a) to (c). The policy to be adopted as regards medium of instruction for tribal children is that they should be taught through their mother tongue. The script to be used will, no doubt be determined by local conditions. As Education is a State subject it is for the State Government to decide the matter.

For distribution of free text books, provision has been made under the Scheme for the Educated Unemployed and funds have been granted to States to distribute books and stationary to children of backward classes including Adivasi children.

The Government of India has no proposal to teach Adivasi through Devanagari script.

Schemes to help farmers to raise yields in Madhya Pradesh

6075. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have framed any rural scheme as a part of the State-wise programme to help the farmer to raise the yield from his field in the eastern districts (Rewa and Sidhi in Madhya Pradesh); and

(b) the estimate in hectares for which Government propose to distribute the mexican wheat, hybride jwar. Vidisha jwar, Swaran jwar, hybrid maize, composite maize and hybrid bazra and cotton seed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The information has been called for from the State Government and will be placed on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Deaths due to Cancer

6076. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether half a million people die of cancer in India each year according to the statistics revealed by World Health Organisation;

(b) whether they have also stated that 50 per cent could be cured;

(c) if so whether a pilot study in Tamil Nadu at Kancheepuram is the first attempt in India at mass screening of a given population to detect oral cancer and cancer of the cervix; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to cure the cancer and also to introduce this pilot study in other States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). The world Health Organisation in its special feature for April, 1972 have mentioned that on the basis of general statistics from Greater Bombay it is estimated that half a million people die of cancer in India every year and that 50% of these cases could be cured if diagnosed and properly treated early. Government have not conducted any study in this regard ?

(c) No. Mass screening programmes for detection of servical precancerous and cancerous lesions have been conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research.

(d) A proposal for setting up Regional Cancer Research Centres in the country is unper active consideration of the Central Government. Central assistance is also being given to some of the cancer institutes.

Soaring land values in Urban Areas

6077. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the soaring land values in the urban areas had been one of the main factors hindering the progress of low and middle income group housing schemes; and

(b) if so, whether any steps are being taken to bring down the value of land in urban areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The land acquisition and development scheme, which was introduced in 1959, envisages grant of loan assistance to state for large scale acquisition and development of urban land for making available developed plots to intending house builders particularly those in lower income groups. The scheme is in the State sec or of the Fourth Five Year Plan. The States have been urged to undertake acquisition of urbani..able lands in a big way.

Insofar as Delhi is concerned, a scheme for large scale acquisition, development and disposal of land was started in 1961 to discourage private speculation in land.

These measures have to some extent helped in making developed land available at reasonable prices for housing for lower income groups.

Stoppage of free sale of Sugar by Mills in view of high price of Sugar

6078. SHRI P. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering stopping free sale of sugar by the Mills in view of the prevailing high price of sugar; and

(b) if not, the steps contemplated to bring down the price of sugar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The future policy is under consideration and the final decision when taken will be announced.

Wheat and Rice procurred by F. C. I. and procurement price issue price and trading overhead expenses per tonne

6079. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantities of wheat and rice produced by the Food Corporation of India during the last year;

(b) the procurement price per tonne and the issue price per tonne and the trading overhead expenses per tonne of each of the above commodities; and

(c) the steps being taken to eliminate the variance in pricing policies in relation to these two commodities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) During the year 1971-72 (April, 1971 to March, 1972). Food Corporation of India procured 50 29 lakh tonnes of wheat and 27.18 lakh in tonnes of rice including paddy in terms of rice.

(b) Procurement price of wheat was Rs.760/- per tonne for indigenous common white and different Mexican varieties and Rs 710/- to Rs 740/- per tonne for the indigenous Red variety. The issue price was Rs. 780/- per tonne. Procurement price of rice varied from State to State. A statement showing State-wise prices of standard varieties of rice is attached. Issue prices of rice are given below :—

Coarse	Rs. 1000/- per tonne
Medium	Rs. 1110/- per tonne
Fine	Rs. 1200/- per tonne
Superfine	Rs. 1280/- per tonne

Overhead expenses on procurement of wheat and rice by F. C. I. during 1971-72 were as under :

(Rs. per tonne)

	Average procurement charges/ incidentals	Storage, movement & distribution costs for normal & buffer operations	Total
Wheat	110 20	127.00	237.20
Rice	73 60	155.70	229.30

(c) The pricing policies for wheat and rice are reviewed every year. A comprehensive scheme for studying the cost of cultivation of principal crops has been undertaken. The result of the study will be kept in view while formulating pricing policies in future.

Statement

Statement showing procurement prices of standard variety of rice in the various States, during 1971-72 season.

(Rs per tonne)

S. No.	Name of State	Standard variety	Procurement price for 1971-72
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Akkullu	803 20
2.	Assam	Winter Sali	—
3.	Bihar	Coarse	952.50
4.	Gujarat	Sathi	853.40
5.	Haryana	Begmi	835.00
6.	Kerala	Palghat Matta	858.80
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Gurmatia	898.80
8.	Maharashtra	Coarse	810.00

1	2	3	4
9.	Mysore	Coarse (raw)	743.00
10.	Orissa	Medium	952.00
11.	Punjab	Begmi	855.00
12.	Rajasthan	Suthersaul	—
13.	Tamil Nadu	Kattaisamba	883.10 (Boiled) (सेला)
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Grade III	890 00
15.	West Bengal	Common	912.00

Central universities in Southern States

6080. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the need to start a few Central Universities in the Southern States; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposals in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b) A proposal for the establishment of a Central University at Pondicherry is under consideration.

Post of Librarian, National Library, Calcutta

6081. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the post of the Librarian of National Library, Calcutta is lying vacant for a considerable period of time; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir However, as an interim measure, short term arrangements have been made for looking after the work.

(b) On the recommendations of the Reviewing Committee, the post of Librarian has since been upgraded to the post of Director. The upgraded post of Director will be filled up after the recruitment rules for the post are finalised. The question of filling this post is also tied with the question of the future administrative set up the National Library, Calcutta, which is currently under consideration.

Recommendations of Review Committee on National Library, Calcutta

6082. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) Government's decision in regard to the recommendations of the Review Committee on National Library, Calcutta ;

(b) whether this Review Committee did not examine the views of the subscribers and readers of the Library; and

(c) if so, whether while considering the recommendations of the Review Committee in regard to the reorganisation of the administrative structure and the functions of the Library, the views of the subscribers and readers will be taken into consideration ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D.P. YADAV) : (a) A statement about the decision taken on the recommendations of the Reviewing Committee has already been laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in August, 1970.

(b) The Reviewing Committee did obtain the views of the different categories of users of the Library by the issue of detailed questionnaire covering the Library's activities, its organisational set up, staffing pattern, etc. In addition, a number of distinguished persons were interviewed. The Committee considered these views before formulating their recommendations.

(c) Does not arise.

Taking over of building at 150, Ballaghata main road, Calcutta

6083. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to acquire the building at 150, Ballaghata Main Road, Calcutta, where Mahatma Gandhi undertook fast on 15th August, 1947, for preservation and converting into a Gandhi Memorial Bhavan;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in taking steps in this regard; and

(c) the other details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K GUJRAL) : (a) The Ministry of Works and Housing has no such proposal.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय, गया (बिहार) के पिछड़ी जातियों के छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां

6084. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय विद्यालय, गया (बिहार) में हरिजन और पिछड़ी जातियो के कितने छात्र अध्ययन कर रहे है; और

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में पिछड़ी जातियों के छात्रो को जो छात्रवृत्ति दी गई उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) (क) केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार, केन्द्रीय स्कूल, गया में अनुसूचित जाति के छः छात्र पढ़ रहे हैं। उस स्कूल में अनुसूचित जन जाति का कोई भी छात्र नहीं पढ़ रहा है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, जोकि केन्द्रीय स्कूलो का प्रबन्ध करता है, अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जन-जाति तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के छात्रों को कोई छात्रवृत्ति नहीं देता है। तथापि इन जातियों के छात्रों को कक्षा 9, 10 और 11 में शिक्षा शुल्क नही देना पड़ता है।

खुद्ध घी में मिलावट

6085. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शुद्ध घी के नाम पर बाजारों में डालडा मिला हुआ घी बेचा जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मिलावट को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) ऐसे कितने मामले सरकार के ध्यान मे आये तथा दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना के लिये राज्यों की मांग

6086. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री आर० डी० बड़े :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हरित क्रांति के लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य ने सरकार से मांग की है कि सभी राज्यों में कृषि विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित किये जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बिहार में कृषि विश्वविद्यालय कब तक तथा किस स्थान पर स्थापित किया जायेगा ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) शिक्षा आयोग ने सिफारिश की है कि प्रत्येक राज्य में कम से कम एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना होनी चाहिए । इस सिफारिश के अनुसरण में, देश में 17 कृषि विश्वविद्यालय पहले ही स्थापित कर दिये गये हैं । वे उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, उड़ीसा, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, मैसूर, मध्य प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल, महाराष्ट्र (2), असम, हरियाणा, बिहार, केरल, तामिलनाडु, गुजरात, राजस्थान और हिमाचल प्रदेश (कृषि क्षेत्र) में कार्य कर रहे है ।

(ख) बिहार मे राजेन्द्र कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की जोकि उपरोक्त उल्लिखित 17 कृषि विश्वविद्यालय मे एक है, स्थापना ससद के अधिनियम, (राजेन्द्र कृषि विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम, 1970) के अन्तर्गत पटना मुख्यालय सहित 3-12-70 को की गई थी ।

Ground Water Availability in Andhra Pradesh

6087. SHRI K. RAMAKRISHAN REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether district-wise ground water availablity in Andhra Pradesh has been estimated by the Central Ground Water Board; and

(b) if so, the district-wise information thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise. However the exploration carried out by the Central Ground Water Board during the years 1958-59 and 1968-71 covers and area of 7876 Sq. Kms. by test drilling in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Nellore. An area of 3055 Sq. Kms. was found to be ground water worthy.

Demand for opening of more D.M.S. Milk Booths in Sectors III and IV of R K. Puram, New Delhi

6088. SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any demand from the Residents Welfare Associations in Sectors III and IV, R.K. Puram, New Delhi to increase the opening of more D.M.S. depots; and

(b) if so, action taken and the time by which the opening of depots will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) A request was received by Delhi Milk Scheme for opening an additional milk booth, from the Residents Welfare Association of Sector III, R.K. Puram No such request has been received by the Scheme from the Residents Association of Section IV, R.K Puram.

(b) A site for an additional Milk Booth has been selected by Delhi Milk Scheme at the corner of the Lawn between Qr. No. 919 & 769, Sector III, R K. Puram. Various formalities are being completed. It will take some time before the booth is erected and it starts functioning.

Agricultural Research Scheme executed with U. S. Aid

6089. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTUKE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some schemes of agriculture research and allied subject were being run by the American Aid;

(b) if so, the names of the schemes; and

(c) the impact on these schemes after the stoppage of the American Aid and the steps taken or proposed to be taken for the continuation of these schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Schemes under USAID assistance relating to research and education are :—

1. Soil & Water Management
2. Rice Research Improvement
3. Agricultural Universities Development.

A number of agricultural research schemes are also being financed out of PL-480 funds.

(c) There has been no stoppage of technical assistance under the USAID

Progress of Farmers Training and Education Programme

6090. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the result so far achieved in the centrally sponsored scheme of Farmers Training and Education on the new strategy of agriculture; and

(b) the Districts in various States where the scheme was introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Farmers Training & Education was started in 1966-67 as a Centrally sponsored scheme The main element of the Programme is to train farmers, both men and women, to provide essential support to agricultural production effort. Total number of persons so far trained upto 1971-72 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library* See No. LT-026/72]

(b) From 5 districts in 1966-67, the Programme has now expanded to 100 districts upto the end of 31st March, 1972 The names of the districts covered under the Programme are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in library*. see No. LT-2026/72]

अध्यापकों के बच्चों को छात्रवृत्तियां

6091. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अध्यापको के बच्चों को छात्रवृत्तिया देने सम्बन्धी योजना पहले किस राज्य में लागू की जायेगी तथा कब से लागू की जायेगी ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय और संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : प्राथमिक तथा मध्यमिक स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के योग्य बच्चो की उच्च शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से भारत सरकार 1961 से स्कूलों के अध्यापको के बच्चों के लिए राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति योजना का परिचालन करती रही है। ये छात्रवृत्तिया सभी राज्यों तथा संघ क्षेत्रों में कार्य कर रहे स्कूलों के अध्यापकों की संख्या के अनुपात से आवंटित की जाती है।

इस योजना का कार्यान्वयन राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ क्षेत्री द्वारा किया जाता है जो मार्च-अप्रैल में आयोजित स्कूल लीविंग अथवा पूर्व विश्वविद्यालय परीक्षा के परिणामों के घोषित किये जाने के शीघ्र बाद प्रत्येक वर्ष पात्र उम्मीदवारों से आवेदन पत्र आमंत्रित करते हैं। आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त होने पर राज्य/संघ क्षेत्र छात्रवृत्तियों के प्रदान करने के सम्बन्ध में उम्मीदवारो का आवश्यक चयन करते हैं।

उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिये विद्यार्थियों को विदेश भेजा जाना

6092. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिये सरकार प्रत्येक वर्ष कुछ विद्यार्थियों को विदेश भेजती है;

(ख) क्या इन छात्रों का खर्च भारत सरकार स्वयं वहन करती है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो 1970-71 में विभिन्न देशों को कितने विद्यार्थी भेजे गये तथा उन पर किये गये खर्च का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) (क) और (ख)· शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा संचालित निम्नलिखित दो योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत भारतीय छात्रों को भारत सरकार के खर्चे पर उच्चतर शिक्षा के लिये विदेश भेजा जाता है :—

(1) विदेश अध्ययन के हेतु राष्ट्र छात्र-वृत्तियोजना; और

(2) अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित आदिम जाति, अनुसूचित खाना बदोश, अर्ध खाना-बदोश आदिम जाति के विद्यार्थियों के समुद्रपार अध्ययन के लिये छात्रवृत्ति योजना।

इसके अतिरिक्त, शिक्षा एवं समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय विदेशी सरकारो/संगठनो द्वारा प्रदत्त विभिन्न छात्रवृत्तियो के अन्तर्गत विद्यार्थियों को मनोनीत करता है। रुदरफोर्ड फाउण्डेशन तथा इम्पीरियल रिलेशन्स (इंग्लैंड) स्कालरशिप्स के मामले को छोडकर जिनपर होने वाले खर्चे का पचास प्रतिशत भारत सरकार वहन करती है। इन छात्रों पर होने वाला खर्चा आम तौर पर छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान करने वाली (प्रदाता) सरकार/संगठन द्वारा वहन किया जाता है। सरकार भी उन निर्धन तथा योग्य छात्रों के सम्बन्ध में, जो विदेशी सरकारों/संगठनो द्वारा प्रदत्त छात्रवृत्तियों के प्राप्तकर्ता है, यात्रा का खर्चा वहन करती है बशर्ते कि उनका यात्रा खर्चा छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान करने वाले (प्रदाता) देश द्वारा वहन न किया जाता है।

(ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT-2027/72]

मैट्रिक के ऊपर की कक्षाओं के लिए छात्रवृत्ति हेतु राज्य को धन

6093. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जाति के कितने छात्रों को वर्ष 1970-71 में छात्र-वृत्तियां दी गई ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : वर्ष 1970-71 मे अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों को 46,020 मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान की गई थीं।

Five-Year National Diploma in Job Oriented Course

6094. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gujarat State started a five-Year National Diploma Course if so, whether this is called job-oriented course;

(b) whether this is the second State where such a job oriented ccurse has been started and whether Centre has promised financial aid for such institutions; and

(c) if so, the amount that has been sanctioned in Gujarat State and whether any conditions are being proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) (a) According to the information received from the Government of Gujarat no such course has been started by the State Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Approval of Master Plan submitted by Gujarat State to link all Ports with Coastal Highways

6095. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Government has prepared a master plan to link all ports in Gujarat with coastal highways by road;

(b) if so, whether Centre has approved this master plan of Gujarat State;

(c) if so, whether Coastal highways linking Okha with Kutch would alone cost Rs. 1 crore; and

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have agreed to give full assistance to the State in implementing this Master Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (d). According to the information received from the State Government, a master plan to link all ports in Gujarat with coastal highways by road has been prepared. The cost of the highway linking Okha to Kutch, which is a part of such a master plan, is estimated to be Rs. 72.00 lakhs. The State Government has not approached Government of India for approval of the Master Plan or for financial assistance for it as such. Financial assistance for a coastal highway linking Baroda, Cambay, Bhavnagar, Veraval, Porbandar, Okha and Maliya which is 588 miles long and which is likely to cost Rs. 15 00 crores had been asked for by the State Government. In the Fourth plan Government of India has agreed to loan assistance for 7 bridges and two roads on this route (Baroda-Okha) ot the order of Rs. 143 lakhs.

छात्रों द्वारा नशीली वस्तुओं का प्रयोग

6096. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस प्रकार की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि छात्र और छात्राओं में नशीली वस्तुओं के प्रयोग की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका स्वरूप क्या है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मन्त्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) और (ख)· जी, नहीं । एकाध उदाहरण यदा कदा प्रेस में दिए गए हैं । भारत सरकार समस्या से पूर्णतः सचेत है और छात्र समुदाय में नशीली वस्तुओं के प्रयोग को रोकने के लिए सभी आवश्यक कदम उठाएगी ।

Setting up of All India Institute for Research in Diabetes

6097. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up an All-India Institute for research in Diabetes ; and

(b) if so, the time by which it will be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Report of Committee on Reorganisation and Development of Polytechnic Education

6098. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report of the Special Committee on Reorganisation and Development of Polytechnic Education (1970-71) has been submitted to Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendation made therein; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) Yes. Sir

(b) A summary of the recommendations is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No. LT—2028 172]

(c) A plan of action for the implementation of the recommendations made by the Expert Committee was evolved in consultation with the State Directors of Technical Education. The Plan of action was approved by the All India Council for Technical Education at its last meeting held on 22nd April, 1972. Further action is in progress to implement the plan through State Governments.

दिल्ली के स्कूलों में इतिहास विषय का पढ़ाया जाना

6099. श्री अम्बेश : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शिक्षा निदेशक, दिल्ली प्रशासन को इस सम्बन्ध में शिकायतें प्राप्त हो रही है कि इतिहास विषय पढ़ाने के लिए विद्यार्थियों द्वारा मांग किये जाने पर कुछ उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों में ही प्रबन्ध किये जाते है जब कि अधिकांश स्कूलों में यह विषय पढ़ाया नहीं जा रहा; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार कुछ ऐसे प्रबन्ध करेगी जिनके अनुसार विद्यार्थियों को अपनी मर्जी के अनुसार विषय चुनने के अवसर मिल सकें और इतिहास जैसा महत्वपूर्ण विषय सभी स्कूलों में पढ़ाया जाये ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) ऐसी कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Rent due from Ex-ministers, State Ministers and Deputy Ministers

6100. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the names or ex-Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers who owed money to Government on account of rent of furniture, electricity, water and other items ;

(b) the names of those out of the above whose amount has been written off; and

(c) the names of those against whom the arrear is still outstanding ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). Up-to-date information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Conversion of Libraries into Audiovisual Communication Centres

6101. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the steps being taken to convert the Libraries into Audio-Visual Communication centres ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P. YADAV) : Government have no proposal, at present, to converte Libraries into Audio-Visual Communication Centres However, in so far as the Central Government are concerned, the National, Library, Calcutta and the Delhi Public Library,- Delhi, do use Audio-visual media for the information, education and entertainment of the people, as a supplementary service.

Study in change of Crop Pattern

6102. SHRI RAMKANWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether several studies have recently been done in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute regarding changed crop pattern in the country;

(b) suggestions made by these study groups in this regard;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) the manner in which the country's food position is likely to be improved if these suggestions are implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, studies on various types of cropping pattern are under study at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute as well as under All India Coordinated Projects of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Agriculture Universities.

(b) Various teams of research workers have studied different types of cropping pattern of raising 3 or 4 crores in a year in stead of two. Some of the illustrative ones are as follows :—

I. Cropping pattern for areas with Irrigation facicities :

Farmer having his own tube well with abundant supply of water can grow crops all the year round in the following combinations :

Food, cash, fodder & pulse crop combinations

(a) Masze—Potato—Wheat—Moong

(b) Jowar—Radish—Wheat—Cowpea (fodder)

(c) Maize—Cowpea—Cauliflower—Wheat Cowpea (fodder) (Mid season)

(d) Paddy—Wheat—Moong

(e) Bajra —Wheat—Moong or Cowpea.

Growing vegetable all the year round

(a) Bhindi—Peas—Early Cucurbits

(b) Rainy season—Potato—Bhindi or Tomato cucurbits.

Fodder crops all the year round

Jowar—Berseem—Maize—Cowpea

Maize—Cowpea—Oats—Bajra or Cowpea

II. Cropping Pattern for areas with limited water supply.

Another team is studying the crop combinations for areas with limited supply of water. Such areas exist near the canals and is covered with small wells commanded by persian wheels. In these areas it is difficult to take profitable cash crops and other food crops like paddy and wheat.

The following crops combinations are under study.

(a) Arhar—Wheat—Moong

(b) Arhar Inter cropped with—Masoor Urid.

(c) Maize—Peas — Moong

(d) Bajra —Masoor—Cowpea

(e) Urid —Barley —Cowpea

(f) Urid —Sarson —Moong

In the above crop combinations the basic principle has been to choose crops of low water and fertiliser requirements.

(c) On the basis of such data, the Government of India have started two types of schemes for the benefit of the farmers and ultimately increasing the food production.

(i) National Demonstration Scheme which aims to demonstrate in farmers fields the potential of multiple cropping.

(ii) Pilot Project on Multiple cropping : In the Coordinated Project on Agronomic Experiments along with other experiments intensive farming systems for small holders will be worked out in different agroclimatic regions of the country.

(d) By increasing the intensity of cropping the food position is likely to improve considerably Also, better use can be made of the available water supply. This will lead to higher economic stability of the farmers.

Demonstration by Punjab Farmers for Better Distribution of Seeds and Fertilisers

6103. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several hundreds of farmers from certain parts of Punjab recently demonstrated outside the Prime Minister's House demanding distribution of seeds and fertilisers free from corrupt practices ;

(b) whether they also demanded immediate increase in wheat procurment prices ; and

(c) whether demands of these farmers have been carefully examined by the Government and if so, reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. 800 farmers led by Shri Mahinder Singh, President, Khetri Bari Union, Ludhiana (Punjab) demonstrated outside the Prime Minister's residence on April 7, 1972, and presented a letter and memorandum contain-

ing their demands. A copy of the memorandum is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2029/72]. The memorandum does not contain any demands for distribution of seeds and fertilisers free from corrupt practices.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. Government after careful consideration, have decided to continue the procurement price of wheat at last years level.

Primary Education in West Bengal

6104. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of the recent report on findings of a study undertaken by the Statistical Department of the Calcutta University on primary education in West Bengal submitted to the National Council of Educational Research and Training; and

(b) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) A statement showing salient features of the study is attached.

(b) It is expected that the Government of West Bengal would consider the report for necessary action and provide at least minimum facilities in all primary schools in the State immediately and initiate a programme for qualitative improvement of schools as a long term measure.

Statement

1. The report is based on facilities available in 1432 primary and 103 junior basic schools selected randomly from different districts of West Bengal. In view of the large number of schools and of teachers, a sample survey was attempted instead of a complete census.

2. Elementary schools are mostly co-educational particularly in rural areas. The nearest primary school was within a mile from 72% of the respondent rural primary schools.

3. 50.2% elementary schools are inspected annually

4. Nearly 90% of rural primary schools and all junior basic schools selected in this study are housed in their own buildings.

5. Drinking water is not avilable within or near the school compound to children leading in 44 primary and 9 junior basic schools selected in tural areas. Even in Caluctta students in about 30% of primary schools do not get driking water inside the school building.

6. Even black boards do not exist in 55 elementary schools There-fourth of rural primary schools and two-third of urban primary schools do not possess any books.

7. More than one-fourth of teachers (25% working in rural areas are not even matriculates) one-fourth of such teachers having no formal training in methods of teaching.

8. In about 10% of rural primary schools there is only one teacher.

9 An attempt has been made to study socio-economic conditions of 5032 teachers working in elementary schools, 8% of them working in junior basic schools, 69% of them being employed in rural areas and 19% of them being ladies.

10. The average number of members in the familyof a rural primary school teacher came out to be about 7.

11. In rural areas most teachers devote between 4 5 and 5.5 hours a day in school teaching, while in urban schools most teachers spend 3.5 to 4.5 hours for the same purpose.

C P.W.D. Authorities owe amount to South Suburban Municipality Behala, Calcutta

6105. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Public Works Department authorities owe an amount of

over Rs. 7 lakhs to the South Suburban Municipality, Behala, Calcutta on account of municipal rates and taxes for the period between 1963-64 to 1971-72 ;

(b) whether despite several requests and reminders from the Municipal authorities, these outstanding dues are not being cleared up by the Executive Engineer, Central Public Works Department, Div. 4 ; and

(c) if so, whether any action will be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : (a) No, Sir. The position is that the Municipality had claimed about Rs. 8 lakhs on incorrect assessment. The correct amount due to them has been calculated at about Rs. 1 lakh and payment has been made accordingly.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

उर्वरक के मूल्य

6106. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न प्रकार के उर्वरको के मूल्य वर्ष 1960, 1965, 1970 तथा 1972 में क्या क्या थे;

(ख) इनमें से कितना उर्वरक भारत में पैदा हुआ तथा कितना विदेशों से आयात किया गया है; और

(ग) आयतित उर्वरकों का मूल्य भारतीय पत्तनों पर आने में कितना पड़ता है तथा देश में किस मूल्य पर बेचा जाता है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) 1960-61, 1965-66, 1970-71 और 1971-72 के वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान, राज्यों के लिये मुख्य उर्वरकों के पूल संभरण मूल्य निम्न प्रकार थे :—

(रुपये प्रति मीटर टन)

	1960-61	1965-66	1970-71	1971-72	
				(16 3-72 तक)	(17-3-72 से)
(क) अमोनियम सल्फेट	344.50	330.00	474.00	474.00	494.00
(ख) यूरिया (46% एन)	684.10	570.00	863.00 843.00 (4-3-71 से)	843.00	879.00
(ग) कैल्शियम अमोनियम नाइट्रेट (26% एन)	324.80	278.00	515.00	515.00	534.00
(घ) म्यूरेट ऑफ पोटाश	—कोई आयात नहीं		483.00 473.00 (1-1-71 से)	473.00	493.00

उपरोक्त मूल्य, समस्त देश में रवानगी स्टेशन तक पूर्व-दत्त रेलवे भाडे सहित रेल तक निष्प्रभार मूल्य हैं ।

(ख) एन० पी० के० के रूप मे देश मे उत्पादित उर्वरको और आयातित उर्वरको की मात्रा नीचे दी गई हैं :—

(लाख मीटरी टन मे)

	देशी			आयातित		
	एन	पी $_2$ ओ $_5$	के, ओ	एन	पी $_2$ ओ	के, ओ
1960-61	0 98	0 52	—	1 19	0.002	0 22
1965-66	2 32	1 23		3.26	0 14	0.85
1970-71	8 30	2 30	—	4.77	0 32	1 08
1971-72	9 52	2 78	—	4.80	2 50	2 80

(ग) कृषि विभाग राज्यो को पत्तनो पर आयातित उर्वरक नही देता है, अत पत्तनो पर कोई मूल्य निर्धारित नही किया गया है । विभाग भारत मे किसी भी रेलवे स्टेशन तक रेल-भाडा सहित अखिल भारतीय रूप में समान मूल्य, जैसाकि, उपरोक्त 'क' के उत्तर मे बताया गया है, बनाये रखता है । जम्मू और कश्मीर, असम तथा मेघालय जैसे राज्यों में भी, जिनमें पर्याप्त रेलवे सुविधाये उपलब्ध नही हैं, समान मूल्य बनाये रखने के लिए, विभाग कुछ स्वीकृत केन्द्रो तक की अधिक सडक परिवहन लागत भी शामिल कर लेता है ।

कोका कोला की बन्द बोतलों मे कीड़ों का पाया जाना

6107 **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को कोका कोला की बन्द बोतलो मे फूई के साथ-साथ कीडें, मच्छर, मक्खिया और तिनके आदि पाये जाने की कुछ शिकायतें मिली है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे मे क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) (क) जी नही ।

(ख) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश में कत्था कारखाने की स्थापना

6108 **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के वनो मे बहुत अधिक खैर के वृक्ष है और यदि हा, तो क्या वहा व्यापारियो द्वारा प्राकृत एव अपराकृत रूप से कत्थे का उत्पादन किया जाता है, और

(ख) क्या सरकार वहा कत्थे का उत्पादन करने हेतु कत्थे का आधुनिक कारखाना खोजने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय मे राज्य मन्त्री(प्रो०शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Functioning of Jayanti Shipping Co

6109 **SHRI S M BANERJEE.** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether Jayanti Shipping Company has started proper functioning after its takeover ; and

(b) if so, the progress made after takeover ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BAJ BAHADUR) (a) Although the ownership of the company was taken over by Government in October 1971, its management had been taken over by Government much earlier on 16th June, 1966 and ever since then the company has been functioning properly.

(b) All the past liabilities of the company which had accumulated till 10th June 1966, have been cleared. For the period from 10th June, 1966 upto the 31st March, 1971, the company has earned an estimated net profit of Rs 10 51 crores. The vessels of the company which were in a bad condition due to poor maintenance by the previous management are now being looked after properly.

Take-over of wholesale Foodgrains Trade consequent on rise in Prise of Essential Commodities

6110. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether trade in wholesale foodgrains is likely to be taken over by Government in case prices of essential commodities rise further ; and

(b) if not, the positive steps taken to see that the prices of these commodities, including sugar, are brought down to reasonable level ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Complete takeover of wholesale trade is not contemplated at present. Considerable volume wholesale trade in major foodgrains is already being transacted through public agencies, in order to stabilise prices.

(b) The public distribution system is being strengthened to ensure supplies of foodgrains and sugar at a reasonable price to the consumer. A statement giving the details of the measures adopted, is attached.

Statement

The following steps have been taken to keep prices of foodgrains and sugar at reasonable level :--

(i) State Governments have been advised to liberalise and enlarge the distribution of foodgrains through fair price shops.

(ii) Allocation of wheat to State Governments have been liberalised to meet their requirement in full.

(iii) State Governments have been allowed to allot wheat to Roller Flour Mills to the extent of their full milling capacity.

(iv) Open market sale of wheat by Food Corporation of India has been undertaken.

Sugar

(i) Sale of sugar by factories is being regulated by monthly release orders.

(ii) Sixty percent of the monhly released quota of sugar is procured from the factories at fixed price for distribution mainly to domestic consumers through fair price shops.

(iii) Quantitative restrictions have been imposed on holding of stocks by dealers.

(iv) Inter-State movement of sugar by dealers has been banned.

(v) Bank advances to sugar dealers against free-sale sugar stocks have been restricted and bank margins thereon have been increased from 45 to 65 percent.

Financial Help To Medical Colleges in U.P.

6111. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any financial aid is being given to the various medical colleges in U.P.;

(b) if so, whether 50 percent of the recurring and 75 percent of the non-recurring expenditure was promised for Kanpur Medical College ; and

(c) if so, whether this is being done and if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) So for as undergraduate medical education is concerned, no financial assistance is given to States as this subject assigned to State Sector. However, Central Government have decided to give financial assistance to the Government of U.P. for a period of five years in connection with the provision of 50 MBBS seats in the State's Medical College at Meerut, for the Delhi students. During 1971-72, a sum of Rs. 4,32,500 has been sanctioned to the State

Government. For the year 1972-73, a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been included in the budget for the purpose.

As regards the postgraduate medical education, financial aid is being provided by the Central Government under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the upgradation of the following departments in Medical Colleges in U.P. :

1. Department of Medicine, GSVM Medical College, Kanpur.
2. Department of Medicine, S. N. Medical College, Agra.
3. Department of Plastic Surgery and Department of Surgery, K. G. Medical College, Lucknow.
4. Department of Social and Preventive Medicine, K. G. Medical College, Lucknow.

(b) Under the Scheme of upgradation of Post-graduate Departments, Central assistance is admissible to the upgraded Department of Medicine in GSVM Medical College, Kanpur, for expenditure on the following items subject to a maximum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs during the Fourth Plan period.

Non-recurring

(*i*) *Buildings*

Construction of additional buildings for laboratory and clinical training in the department.

(*ii*) *Equipment*

Provision of special equipment required for the department.

Recurring

(*i*) *Staff*

Provision of additional staff to come upto the pattern recommended by the Medical Council of India and the affiliating university concerned.

(*ii*) *stipend*

Stipend for post-graduate students not exceeding ten in number admitted to the Department at the rate prevalent in the region or approved by the affiliating university.

(c) Central asisstance is being released in favour of the State Government on the basis of actual expenditure incurred from year to year in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

State Boards on Technical Education

6112. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Council for Technical Education discussed the question of State Boards on Technical Education conceding academic and administrative autonomy to selected polytechnics ; and

(b) if so the gist of the discussions held and the decisions arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The All India Council for Technical Education recommeded that selected polytechnics should be granted autonomy to evolve new courses of technician training in cooperation with industry, set higher standards and become ultimately model institutions.

Insterest free loans to farmers

6113. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are giving interest free loans to the farmers in the country ; and

(b) if so, the figures, thereof State-wise and year-wise, for the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No Sir. The Central Government is not giving any interest free loans directly to farmers.

(b) Does not arise.

Explanation from Officers of Works and Housing Department

6114. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Vigilance Commission advised the Department of Works and Housing on 25 September, 1969 to obtain explanation from Officers of the Department who are involved in mal-practices and corruption; and

(b) whether the Commission submitted several reminders to the Department in this connection and if so, the action taken thereon and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTERY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) In their letter dated the 25th September, 1969, the Central Vigilance Commission had advised this Ministry to obtain the explanation of the officers responsible for sub-standard work in regard to the buildings in neighbourhood XIII of R K Puram and the Curzon Road Hostel.

(b) The Explanations of the officers were considered in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission and as advised by the Commission, the lapses on the part of the officers responsible for the sub-standard work were brought to their notice and the case was closed, with the approval of the Central Vigilance Commission.

Installation of temple Street Press Plant in Calcutta

6115. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry was held in the installation of Tample Street Press plant in Calcutta after 14 years ; and

(b) if so, the out-come thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No Sir.

(b) does not arise.

Construction of multi-storeyed buildings round Connaught Circus, New Delhi

6116. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry was demanded and held into the circumstances under which new plans for the construction of multi-storyed buildings around Connaught Circus were entertained despite a blanket ban in the Capitial ; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. JUJRAL) : (a) No enquiry was demanded nor was it held.

(b) Does not arise

विद्यालय भवनों के निर्माण के लिए राज्यों को सहायता

6117. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई ऐसी योजना बनाई है, जिनके माध्यम से राज्य सरकारों को विद्यालय भवन बनाने के लिए सहायता दी जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कार्य के लिए बिहार को कितनी राशि दिये जाने की संभावना है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी०पी० यादव): (क) और (ख). स्कूल भवनों के लिए निर्माण के लिए भारत सरकार को कोई विशेष सहायता योजना नही है । फिर भी, शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को रोजगार देने की योजना के अंतर्गत अतिरिक्त अध्यापको के रोजगार देने के फलस्वरूप अपेक्षित अतिरिक्त पठन-कक्षों के लिए बिहार सहित सभी राज्य सरकारों को प्रत्येक पठन कक्ष के लिए

धनराशि मंजूर की गई थी जो 2000 रु० से अधिक न थी।

इसी कार्य के लिए बिहार राज्य सरकार को 1971-72 में 16,66,000 रु० की राशि मंजूर की गई थी। 1972-73 के लिए राज्य सरकार से प्रस्तावों की प्रतीक्षा है। कृषि मंत्रालय (सामुदायिक विकास विभाग) ने भी अपनी ग्रामीण रोजगार द्रुतगामी योजना के अंतर्गत प्राथमिक स्कूल पठन-कक्षों के निर्माण हेतु सहायता की व्यवस्था की है। 1972-73 में बिहार को 458 लाख रु० प्राप्त होने की संभावना है।

दिल्ली में बड़े होटलों में विषाक्त भोजन के मामले

6118. **श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के कुछ प्रमुख बड़े होटलों में तैयार किये गये भोजन का निरीक्षण नहीं होता है और वहां ठहरने वाले व्यक्तियों की इस भोजन के खाने से कई तरह की बीमारियां हो जाती हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने मामले सरकार की निगाह में आये हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कोई प्रभावकारी कदम उठाये हैं कि बड़े होटलों में विषाक्त भोजन न दिया जाये, ताकि देश की बदनामी न हो, लोगों को बीमारियां न हों, देश में आने वाले पर्यटकों की संख्या में कमी न हो तथा देश को विदेशी मुद्रा से वंचित न होना पड़े; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम रहे ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली के होटलों का निरीक्षण दिल्ली नगर निगम और नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के स्वास्थ्य विभागों द्वारा किया जाता है। ऐसी कोई घटना सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं आई है जहां होटलों में ठहरने वाले व्यक्तियों को वहां का भोजन खाने से किसी प्रकार की कोई बीमारी हुई हो।

(ग) और (घ). बड़े होटलों में दिए जाने वाले भोजन की इन स्थानीय निकायों के स्वास्थ्य विभागों द्वारा बारम्बार जांच की जाती है और वे जहां कहीं आवश्यक समझते हैं भोजन के नमूने ले लेते हैं।

Opening of New Central School in Bihar

6119. **SHRI R. P. YADAV :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to start any Central School at Dhandbad in view of the fact that large number of Central Government Offices and institutions are located there ;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted so far regarding the Central Government Offices and institutions ;

(c) the cost involved in opening up a Central School at Dhanbad ; and

(d) whether there is any further proposal to start Central School in other parts of Bihar ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) There is no proposal to start a Central School at Dhanbad during 1972-73.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The probable cost on establishment of a Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School) be as under

NON-RECURRING (Excluding Building)

1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	5th Year
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
50,000	42,000	45,000	Nil.

RECURRING

2 lakhs 2.80 lakhs 3.25 lakhs 3.90 lakhs

BUILDING : Rs. 10 to 12 lakhs phased over a few years.

(d) Opening of a Central School at Barauni (Bihar) during 1972-73 has already been sanctioned. Proposals have also been received for opening Schools at Jamshedpur, Ranchi, Hazaribagh and Patna, which is under concideration.

Cultural Delegation sent to Foreign Countries

6120. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of CULTURE bs pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure incurred on each cultural delegations sent abroad during the last three years ; and

(b) the outcome of such visits ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library* See No. LT—2030/72]

(b) These visits have, apart from popularising the artistic attainments of India, contributed to the presentation of India's cultural heritage in a proper perspective in various countries. The performance of Indian musicians and dancers have been highly appreciated. A taste for Indian music and dance forms has been inculcated in foreign countries through the performances of these artistes. The delegations have helped to promote mutual goodwill and understanding with other countries.

Better seed distribution system for Farmers of Bihar

6121. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that large number of farmers in Bihar do not get seeds of wheat, paddy and grams ;

(b) if so, proposals to distribute good quality of seeds to farmers in remote villages of Bihar ;

(c) whether any survey has been conducated in the past ; and if not, reasons therefore ; and

(b) the special measures uuder consideration for better distribution of seeds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the Goverment of Bihar and will be laid on the table of the Sabha soon

Accommodation in Nursing Home to Card Holders

6122. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal to allow C. G. H. S. card holders whose pay range is below Rs. 620 per months accommodation in the Nursing Home or special ward in the Willingdon Hospital or other Hospitals ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b) For the purpose of admission of C. G. H. S. beneficiaries in the Willingdon Hospital Nursing Home/Special Ward, the minimum pay limit (including dearness pay) is Rs. 621/—and Rs. 361/—respectively. There is at present no proposal to relax these limits

Ceiling on urban property

6123. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item Published in the Hindustan Times dated the 24th April 1972 entitled "Centre may go slow on Urben Ceiling Act" ; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes.

(b). The Government proposes to implement its promise to bring forth a bill for Ceil-

ing on urban property as soon as States have delegated authority to Parliament for such an enactment.

Foreign expert opinion on preservation of Royal Species of Tigers

6124. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some foreign expert opiniong has been sought to protect the royal species tigers from diminishing ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Reconstitution of Committee on Cow protection

6125. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reconstituted the Committee on Cow protection ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the time by which Committee is expected to submit their final report to the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes.

(b) The reconstitution of the Committee was necessitated by the withdrawal of the representative of the Sarvadaliya Goraksha Mahabhiyan Samiti to participate in the deliberations of the Committee, despite request made to them and statements made in Parliament.

(c) The time limit for presenting the Report by the Committee to Government has been extended upto 31st of March, 1973.

दिल्ली में गंदगी के कारण बीमारियों के फैलने की आशंका

6126. **श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) क्या दिल्ली की कई बस्तियों में गंदगी के ढेर बहुत समय से लगे हुए हैं जिसके कारण ग्रीष्म ऋतु में बीमारियों के फैलने की आशंका हो गई है ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पो० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) और (ख). नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने सूचित किया है कि उसकी सीमा मे स्थित बस्तियों मे गंदगी के ढेर जमा नही हो रहे हैं। दिल्ली नगर निगम ने भी यह बताया है कि उनके यहा गंदगी के कोई ढेर नही रहते है क्योकि उन्हे नियमित रूप से साफ कर दिया जाता हैं। फिर भी, दिल्ली में अनेक अनाधिकृत बस्तियां हैं जहा सफाई कार्य दिल्ली नगर निगम ने शुरू नही किया है। तथापि ऐसी बस्तियों में जन हित के लिए कुछेक सफाई कार्य निगम द्वारा किए जा रहे हैं। 1 मई, 1972 से निगम द्वारा मानसून पूर्व सफाई का एक विशेष अभियान चलाया गया हैं। गर्मी के मौसम में मक्खीनिरोधी उपायों तथा गंदगी को तुरन्त दूर करने पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। जिन स्थानो पर कूड़ा जलाया जाता है वहां सफाई का विशेष ध्यान रखा जाता है। कीटनाशकों का छिड़काव किया जा रहा है और गंदगी को दूर करने के लिए बहुत से अन्य निरोधी उपाय बरते जा रहे हैं।

Surgical Instrument left inside the stomach of an operated Patient

6127. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of a news item appearing in the daily 'Evening News' dated the 3rd April, 1972 regarding a story of a Surgeon who forgot the surgical instrument inside the stomach of an operated patient;

(b) if so, the cause thereof;

(c) whether the forgetfulness of such serious nature observes some punishment, and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). The matter is under investigation and action will be taken against those who are found at fault.

Accommodation for Government Employees on deputation to Public Undertakings in Delhi

6128 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :
SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether persons who have gone on deputation from Government to the Public Undertakings or other semi-government organisations in Delhi before December, 1968 have been permitted to retain Government accommodation,

(b) the reasons for not allowing those persons who have gone on deputation after that date to retain Government accommodation; and

(c) the steps being taken to remove this discrimination ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Those Central Government servants who held lien on Central Government posts or were quasi-permanent and had gone on deputation to Corporations, etc, prior to 16th December, 1968, were allowed to retain the general pool accommodation in their occupation till such time as they reverted to their Government posts or were absorbed in the Corporations. The Corporations are required to pay to Government licence fee for such accommdation at market rates.

(b) and (c). This decision was taken in view of the shortage of accommodation in the general pool and of the hardship experienced by those Central Government employees who, though working in eligible offices, could not be alloted accommodation even after long service of over 15 to 20 years. There is no discrimination as Government have taken a policy decision after reviewing the existing position and this rule is now applicable to all Government servants going on deputation to Corporations etc. on or after the 15th December, 1968.

खाद्यान्न के सम्बन्ध में वर्तमान स्थिति

61.29. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत खाद्यान्न मे इतना आत्मनिर्भर हो गया है कि वह इसका विदेशों को भी निर्यात कर सकता है ;

(ख) क्या उन्होने इस प्रकार का कोई वक्तव्य जयपुर में अप्रैल, 1972 के तीसरे सप्ताह मे दिया था, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो खाद्यान्न के बारे में हमारी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). यह सत्य है कि देश स्वदेशी उत्पादन से न केवल खाद्यान्न सम्बन्धी अपनी आवश्यकताओ की पूर्ति कर सकता है बल्कि कुछ निर्यात करना भी सम्भव हो सकता है। इस सम्बन्ध मे पिछले महीने कृषि मत्री ने अजमेर मे एक वक्तव्य भी दिया था।

(ग) स्थिति बहुत संतोषजनक है। हमने विदेशों से खाद्यान्नो का आयात करना पहले ही बन्द कर दिया है।

ग्रामीण चिकित्सालयों में शय्याओं की कमी

6130. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के चिकित्सालय में प्राप्त शय्याओं की संख्या शहरी क्षेत्रों की तुलना में कितने प्रतिशत कम है ;

(ख) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इस कमी के कारण क्या हैं ; और

(ग) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के रोगियों की कठिनाइयों को दूर करने की दृष्टि से इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) ग्राम क्षेत्रों के अस्पतालों में उपलब्ध पलंगों की संख्या लगभग 25 प्रतिशत है जबकि शहरी क्षेत्रों में 75 प्रतिशत है।

(ख) ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठ भूमि तथा संभार तन्त्र की सुलभता के कारण ग्राम क्षेत्रों की अपेक्षा शहरी क्षेत्रों में चिकित्सीय देख भाल सुविधाओं के विकास पर अधिक धन काम में लाया गया है।

(ग) प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने के अतिरिक्त भारत सरकार का 400 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों का केन्द्रीय सहायता के उन्नयन करने के लिये एक योजना शुरू करने का भी विचार है : राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों की सरकारों का भी 1000 ग्राम क्षेत्रों में अस्पतालीय पलंगों की कमी दूर करने के लिये प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों को 25 पलंगों वाले छोटे अस्पतालों के रूप में उन्नयन करने का विचार है।

डेरी रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट, करनाल तथा बंगलौर में प्रशिक्षण

6131. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डेरी रिसर्च इस्टीट्यूट, बंगलौर तथा करनाल में इस समय कितने प्रशिक्षार्थी प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं तथा वे किन-किन राज्यों के हैं।

(ख) प्रशिक्षार्थी चुनने का आधार क्या है तथा उन पर कितना वार्षिक व्यय होता है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार उन्हें अपना प्रशिक्षण पूरा करने के पश्चात् उक्त आधार पर कार्य करने हेतु ऋण अथवा अन्य सुविधायें प्रदान करती है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों में पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रमों के विषय

6132. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय** : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों में किन-किन विषयों में पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम आरम्भ किये गये हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-2031/72]

Demand for Mysore Government to increase Sugar Quota

6133. **SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mysore Government have demanded an increase in the quantity of sugar to meet the demand of the consumers in State; and

(b) if so, the quota Central Government had been supplying to the State of Mysore monthly during the last months ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The statutory control on the price and distribution of sugar was withdrawn *w. e. f.* the 25th May, 1971. From January, 1972, the industry through an informal understanding has agreed to deliver at a fixed price 60% of the monthly release for meeting the emergent requirements and distribution to the domestic consumers. The allocation of fixed price sugar to the various States is being made from 1.3.72 on a rational basis after taking into consideration the population factors past pattern of consumption during 1967-68 and 1968-69 and the avilability of sugar. The quota of fixed price sugar allotted to Mysore Government for distribution on to domestic consumers under this scheme from January, 1972, is given below:—

January, 1972	6,958	tonnes
February, 1972	7,000	,,
March, 1972	9,500	,,
April, 1972	9,500	,,
May, 1972	9,500	,,

Due to limited availability of fixed price sugar, it has not been possible to increase the quota of the State.

Increase in Price of Vanaspati in South Zone

6134. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of Vanaspati in the South Zone have been increased by 10 np. per kg. recently; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a). The prices of vanaspati were increased in the South zone by 10 paise per kg. on 8.2.72. However, they have since been reduced by the same extent on 8.5.1972.

(b) Vanaspati prices are reviewed every fortnight with reference to the raw oil purchase prices of the factories in each zone during the preceding fortnight, the prevailing prices of vanaspati in the respective zones, the stock position of cheaper imported oils and the level of incorporation of such oils permissible in the succeeding fortnight and other such relevant factors, and the same revised upwards or downwards or continued unchanged as may be necessary.

Downward Trend in Goods Traffic at Calcutta Port

6135. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Calcutta Port has been facing a steady decline in both sea-borne and inland goods traffic for the last four years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken, if any, to arrest downward trend in traffic ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a). Yes. The sea-borne traffic, however, has shown improvement in 1971-72 over the previous two years.

(b) and (c). The main commodities which have contributed to the fall in traffic are Salt, Foodgrains, P.O L. and General Cargo under imports and Coal, Ores, Iron and Steel and Gunnies under exports. The main reasons for the decline in traffic in these commodities and steps taken to arrest the downward trend are indicated below :—

Salt—The primary cause of decline in traffic is the paucity of colliers which bring salt to the port of Calcutta and load back coal. To arrest the decline, more colliers are being put in the trade and the Commissioners have permitted discharge of salt at cargo berths also so that ships bringing salt to Calcutta, which normally work at Moorings, do not get an opportunity to complain about non-availability of berths.

Foodgrains—The decline in imports is the natural result of near self-sufficiency in foodgrains production in the country.

P.O.L.—With the setting up of refineries at various port towns and in Assam, imports have declined. The P.O.L. traffic will increase substantially when the new refinery at Haldia is completed.

General Cargo:—The decline in General Cargo traffic was due mainly to recession in trade and industry in the regions served by the Port of Calcutta. The trend has now reversed and traffic is expected to improve.

Coal—Decline in exports is due to loss of foreign markets as a result of competition from other countries. Moreover, coal intended for railway use in South now moves partially by rail. Paucity of colliers had also contributed to decline in coastal movements of coal. It is hoped that the position would improve as a result of the efforts being made to sell coal in the neighbouring market.

Ores—The decline in exports of ore through Calcutta is due to diversion of traffic to ports providing better drafts for handling bulk carriers and faster loading facilities. Improvement in ore traffic can be expected only when the new Haldia Dock comes into commission.

Iron and Steel—Owing to shortage of steel in the country, exports have dried up and this position is likely to continue for some time.

Gunnies—The decline in exports has been due to dull trading conditions.

So far as the traffic at inland vessels wharf is concerned, it came down after the hostilities with Pakistan in 1965, owing the closure of river route to Assam. This traffic is likely to pick up again when the river route is re-opened.

Proposal to increase Number of Scholarship for Backward Classes and S. C. and S. T. Students

6136. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to raise the number of scholarship due to the increase in the number of Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Students in the country ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b) . The scholarships to the Other Backward Classes are awarded by the State Government. The Scholarships for pre-matric courses to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students are awarded by the State Government under State Sector Programme for welfare of Backward Classes. The number of Scholarships and the rules for these are framed by the State Government

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of post-matric Scholarships, all the eligible Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students are given scholarships. These scholarships are given without any merit test or restriction of age. However, Scheduled Caste students are given scholarships on a graded means test, the eciling being Rs. 500 p. m. This means test is not applicable to Scheduled Tribes. Apart from the monthly maintenance allowance, the students are paid all non-refundable compulsory fees, like tuition, examination, games etc. fees. Those Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students who secure at 60% marks in aggregate in their Final examination and study full time courses are paid 50% aditional maintenance allowance than the other Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students.

Share of Agricultural Labour in Agriculture Production

6137. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to allow agr icultural labourers to get their share in agricultural production ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Agricultural labourers are entitled to wages for their work. Government is making efforts to ensure minimum wages. There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to require employers of Agricultural labourers to pay them in the form of produce.

Drinking Water Facilities to Harijan and Tribal Villages in Palamau District (Bihar)

6138. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether several Harijan and Tribal villages in Palamau (Bihar) have not been provided with drinking water facilities at Government cost so far ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to provide them the facilities of drinking water and by what time ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Step to check Tiger Population from Examination

6139. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer (a) the news item published in the *Daily Indian Express* dated the 19th April, 1972 wherein it is mentioned that tiger population in India would be extinct in a decade ; and

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a). Yes, Sir. It is the opinion given by Mr. Guy Mount Fort, a Trustee of the World Wild Life Fund.

(b) A country-wide census of tigers is being conducted by the State Forest Departments during this summer, and the results will be known in the next three months or so.

(1) Export of tiger and its products as accompained or un-accompained baggage, has been totally banned.

(2) A ban on the shooting of tigers has imposed in almost all the States from 1970 for a period varying from two to five years.

(3) A Task Force under the Chairmanship of Chairman, Indian Board for Wild Life has been constituted to draw a project for the convervation of tigess in the country. within three months.

Financial Assistance to Structural Engineering Research Centre, Roorkee for Designing Grain Storage Structures

6140. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Structural Engineering Research Centre at Roorkee has taken up studies for designing durable and economical grain storage structures like silos to tackle the enormous need for grain storage caused by the areen revolution ; and

(b) if so, whether Government of India will give financial assistance to the Research Centre in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The study is presently undertaken on the initiative of the Research Cenre. The question of financial assistance can be considered on receipt of such a proposal

Hunger Strike by the Students of Tibbia College, Delhi

6141. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the students of Tibbia College, Delhi had gone on hunger strike since April 13, 1972, and

(b) if so, the main demands of the students and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes ; the hunger strike has however been withdrawn on 24th April, 1972.

(b) The main demands of the students are :

(1) affiliation of the Tibbia College to the Delhi University ;

(2) taking over of College by the Central Government ;

(3) improvement in the teaching andother facilities available in the College ;

(4) removal of the Principal of the College.

The Delhi University have constituted a Committee to examine the question of affiliation of the Tibbia College, Delhi and the Jamia Tibbia, Delhi, to the University. The Delhi Administration had appointed an Additional District Magistrate to enquire into the affairs of the Tibbia College, Delhi. The Enquiry Officer has since submitted his report which is being examined by the Delhi Administration.

पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के लिए बनाए गये मकान

6142. **श्री आर० बी० बड़े** : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओ में केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों की सहायता से आदिवासी और हरिजनो के लिये कितने मकान बनाये गये ;

(ख) इस कार्य के लिये प्रत्येक पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश को कितनी राशि दी गई ; और

(ग) क्या इस कार्य के लिये जीवन बीमा निगम ने भी सहायता दी थी और यदि हां, तो कितनी ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी)

(क)

	प्रथम योजना	द्वितीय योजना	तृतीय योजना
अनुसूचित आदिमजातियां	19,620	46,718	12,172
अनुसूचित जातियां	750	1,03,922	35,367
जोड़ :	20,370	1,50,640	47,539

(ख) (रुपये लाखों में)

	प्रथम योजना	द्वितीय योजना	तृतीय योजना
अनुसूचित आदिमजातियां	—	90·84	—
अनुसूचित जातियां	—	12.86	13.24
जोड़ :	—	103.70	13.24

(ग) जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा दी गई सहायता के बारे में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

मध्य प्रदेश में सघन खेती और उस पर व्यय

6143. **श्री आर० बी० बड़े** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सघन खेती किन-किन राज्यों में आरम्भ की गई है ;

(ख) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश में कितना धन खर्च किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप मध्य प्रदेश में क्या परिणाम उपलब्ध हुये ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्म तथा बहु-फसली खेती जैसे सघन कृषि कार्यक्रम सब राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में प्रारम्भ किये गये हैं ;

(ख) ये कार्यक्रम सामान्य कृषि विकास कार्यक्रम का अंग है । इस कारण, इनकी वित्तीय सहायता सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारो द्वारा की जाती है और मध्य प्रदेश में भी ऐसा ही किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) 7.60 लाख हैक्टार के लक्ष्य में से, वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मो के कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत प्रत्याशित प्राप्ति 8.28 लाख हैक्टार है । इसी प्रकार अनुमान है कि 0.80 लाख हैक्टार क्षेत्र के लक्ष्य से वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में बहु-फसली खेती के अंतर्गत लगभग 2.10 लाख हैक्टार अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र लिया गया ।

चिकित्सा प्रशिक्षण के लिए विदेशों में भेजे गए विद्यार्थी

6144. श्री आर० वी० वर्दे : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में चिकित्सा प्रशिक्षण लेने के लिये कितने विद्यार्थी रूस को भेजे गये ;

(ख) उनके भेजे जाने की शर्तें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इन विद्यार्थियो का चयन कौन करता है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव): (क) पिछले तीन वर्ष अर्थात् 1969-70, 1970-71 और 1971-72 के दौरान डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम हेतु कुल 14 छात्र चिकित्सा प्रशिक्षण के लिए सोवियत समाजवादी गणराज्य संघ गए ।

(ख) अनुरक्षण भत्ता, दोनो तरफ का किराया, निःशुल्क ट्यूशन तथा चिकित्सा सुविधा की व्यवस्था सोवियत प्राधिकारियों द्वारा की जाती है ।

(ग) शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय और भारत-सोवियत सस्कृतिक संस्था (राष्ट्रीय परिषद), नई दिल्ली ।

मराठवाड़ा में कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के लिए मांग

6145. श्री आर० वी० वर्दे : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मराठवाड़ा में अलग से एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय खोलने के लिये निरन्तर मांग की जाती रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). राज्य विधान सभाओ के अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कृषि विश्वविद्यालयो की स्थापना की गई है । मराठवाड़ा क्षेत्र में कृषि विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने के लिये अब तक औपचारिक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है । फिर भी, महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने यह पुष्टि कर दी है कि उन्होने इस वर्ष मराठवाड़ा तथा कोकन में दो कृषि विश्वविद्यालय खोलने का निर्णय किया है

Dead Body of Girl Student found in B.H.U. Hostel

6146. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to State :

(a) whether the body of a girl Student was found dead in her room in the Banaras Hindu University Hostel recently ;

(b) if so, the facts regarding the incident ; and

(c) the steps taken to investigate the case and its results ?

THE MINISTER OE EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (c) . According to the information furnished by the Banaras Hindu University, Kumari Shobha Devi, a student of III-year B. Pharm. class of the Institute of Technology, was found hanging with a noose round her neck in her room in the Women's Hostel on April 4, 1972. The Vice-Chancellor has appointed a one-man Enquiry Committee consisting of a retired Judge of the Allahabad High Court to inquire into the matter. The report of the Committee is awaited.

Public Transport and Car Parking Problem in Delhi

6147. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the public transport in Delhi is in sad state ;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that there would be car parking problem in the capital soon ; and

(c) if so, what steps are taken to meet these problems ?

THE MINISTER FOR PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND, SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a). If the reference is to the Delhi Transport Corporation, it may be stated that taking into account the resources of the fleet available to the Corporation and the fact that the new Corporation has taken over the service only as late as November 3rd, 1971, the services provided are as reasonably satisfactory as is possible under the circumstances It is, however, true that on some routes, during certain hours of the day, the frequency of services available at present is inadequate and falls short of requirements.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Delhi Transport Corporation has initiated the following steps to improve the bus services in the city :—

(1). Orders have been placed for 294 additional buses (including 30 mini buses which will start coming this month.

(2) The average daily number of buses on road rose from 1089 in September, 1971 to 1222 in march, 1972.

(3) Schedules have been readjusted to extract increased kilometrage from the existing fleet.

(4) The number of missing trips has been reduced by about 35% since September, 1971.

(5) Special squades have been formed to detect cases of ticketless travel and other irregularities.

(6) Strict measures have been adopted to ensure stopping of buses at regular bus stops.

(7) Special arrangements have been made to cleans buses at important termini/ changeover points.

(8) A Public Relations Officer has been appointed for handling public complaints expeditiously.

(9) Proper display of destinations in front of the buses and route numbers on the sides has been arranged.

(10) Provision for purchase of an additional 211 buses has been during the current financial year.

Idle parking lots have already been provided at the following places in the old Delhi area :—

(i) Near the junction of Ring Road—Rohtak Road.

(ii) New Subzimandi, Azadpur.

(iii) Gandhi ground near Chandni Chowk.

(iv) Dangal Ground near Bag Dewar. Proposals for the construction of multi-storeyed garages and idle parking lots at some other sites are under the consideration of the concerned authorities of the Delhi Administration.

Slum clearance in Delhi

6148. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Administration repeatedly pressed the Central Government to help them in "a planned manner" in slum clearance ;

(b) whether the problem of the unauthorised colonies is becoming serious in Delhi and

(c) if so, the Central Government's decision thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL : (a) NO, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The following measures have been taken in this regard :—

(i) Publicity is being done through newspapers advising the public not to purchase notified acquired land without ascertaining the title of the seller from Delhi Administration in the Land and Building Department.

(ii) Notice Boards have been installed at various important places in East Shahdara Area and also in Sub—Registrar's Office notifying that lands in the areas had been acquired and that the public should not purchase them.

(iii) Reports are lodged with the police for encroachments on the acquired land and several persons, have been arrested for illegal sale of land.

(iv) A police partrol to prevent illegal construction has been provided.

(v) Lands earmarked for community facilities are being fenced with barbed wires and displaying that land is acquired, have been fixed up.

With a view to containing the problem further, the question of making transfer by sale, mortgage, gift, leases or otharwise any land or part thereof in Delhi which has been acquired or is proposed to be acquired, without proper permission, a legal offence, is under active consideration.

अधिकतम सीमा सम्बन्धी कानूनों से कतिपय बागानों को मुक्त रखना

6149. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार केला, आम, लीची, नाशपाती और नीबू के बागानों एवं खेतों को भूमि सीमा अधिनियम के उपबन्धों से मुक्त रखने का है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध में कोई घोषणा करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) क्या फल उत्पादको को चाय एवं रबड़ उत्पादको के समान सुविधाएं देकर सरकार का विचार अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने का है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). दिनांक 14 अप्रैल, 1972 को हुई मुख्य मंत्रियो की बैठक मे बागानों से सम्बन्धित प्रश्न पर विचार किया गया और सबकी यह राय थी कि जिस व्यक्ति के बागान है, चाहे वह अन्य भूमि के अलावा हो या न हो, उस व्यक्ति को भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा दो हैक्टार या बागानों के अंतर्गत वास्तविक क्षेत्र द्वारा जो कोई भी कम है, बढ़ा दिया जाये। कुछ मुख्य मंत्रियों का विचार था कि बागानों के अंतर्गत के क्षेत्र को, जैसे कि बारानी भूमि के लिये किया जाता है, संगणित कर अधिक छूट दी जा सकती है। जो राज्य सरकारें बागानों के सम्बन्ध में जोत की अधिकतम सीमा लागू करने में गम्भीर कठिनाइयां अनुभव करती हैं, वे भारत सरकार से अलग-अलग इस मामले पर विचार-विमर्श करेंगी।

(ग) केला, आम, तथा नीबू जाति के विकास के लिये, राज्य सरकारों ने अपने सामान्य क्रिया-कलाप के रूप में निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये है :—

1. उच्चकोटि की पौद-रोपण सामग्री की सहाय्य सप्लाई,

2. वनस्पति-रक्षण रसायनिकों तथा उपकरणों की व्यवस्था,

3. ऋण की व्यवस्था,

4. पैकेन प्रणालियो को अपनाना,

5 प्रदर्शन ।

चौथी पचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में क्रियान्वित की जाने वाली निम्नलिखित योजनाये स्वीकृत की गई हैं :—

	परिव्यय (लाख रुपयों मे)
(i) केला उत्पादन का विकास	31.84
(ii) केला विकास निगम	40.00

केला विकास योजना के अंतर्गत पूर्वी तथा पश्चिमी घाट के प्रमुख बन्दरगाहो के आस-पास के 12,000 हैक्टार क्षेत्र मे केले के विकास करने का विचार है। इस योजना मे तकनीकी सहायता तथा विस्तार सेवा, वनस्पति-रक्षण उपायो के लिये विशेष सहायता, विदेशी किस्मों के प्रदर्शन तथा मार्गदर्शी परीक्षणों की व्यवस्था है।

केले का विपणन तथा निर्यात की व्यवस्था करने के लिये केले विकास निगम की स्थापना की जा रही है।

आम के विकास तथा नींबू जाति को पुनर्युवन की विशिष्ट योजनाओं पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

राज्यों में आवास बोर्डों की स्थापना

6150. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों मे आवास सुविधाए देने के लिए राज्य, जिला और खण्ड स्तरों पर आवास बोर्ड बनाने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध मे सरकार कब तक घोषणा करेगी ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आइ० के० गुजराल) : (क) और (ख). आवास बोर्डों की स्थापना का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकारो का है। नवम्बर, 1967 में मद्रास में हुई आवास, नगरीय विकास तथा नगर आयोजना मंत्रियो के सम्मेलन की सिफारिशों के अनुसरण मे, अपने आवासीय कार्यक्रमों को तेज करने हेतु अधिकतर राज्य सरकारो द्वारा राज्य स्तर पर पहले ही आवास बोर्डों की स्थापना की जा चुकी है। शेष राज्य सरकारो को ऐसा करने के लिये प्रेरित किया जा रहा है। राज्य सरकारो द्वारा इन आवास बोर्डों का कार्य क्षेत्र सम्बन्धित कानून के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित किया जाता है।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रो के लिये जिला तथा ब्लाक स्तर पर पृथक आवास बोर्ड स्थापित करने का इस मंत्रालय का कोई प्रस्ताव नही है, और इसलिये इस बारे में घोषणा करने का अतः प्रश्न ही नही उठता। तथापि, कुछ राज्य आवास बोर्डों की गतिविधियों का विस्तार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों तक भी है जबकि कुछ राज्यों ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कार्य करने हेतु राज्य स्तर पर पृथक बोर्ड बनाये हैं।

Facilities to state for National Highways to be Built in Backward Areas

6151. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA** : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the mileage of National Highways to be built in backward areas in the country, particularly in Bihar during the remaining period of the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) the facilities extended to the State Governments and the local bodies for expediting construction ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) The National Highway system of the country is developed not with reference to any particular area but to cater to the overall traffic requirements of the country from time to time. As part of the Fourth Five Year Plan programme of development of National Highways in Bihar, it is proposed to construct 49 miles of missing links. widening and strengthening of 478 miles of single lane sections to two lanes and strengthening of 349 miles of existing weak double lane stretches. Recently, Chas-Bokaro-Ranchi-Rourkela-Barakot-Tebher road passing through the States of Bihar and Orissa has been declared as a Nat onal Highway. The total length of this road is 287 miles, of which 156 miles fall in Bihar. Provision for its important to single lane National Highway standards also exists in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) Presumably, the Honourable Member is referring to the facilities extended by the Central Government with regard to the construction of National Highways. The development and maintenance of National Highways are the sole responsibility of the Central Government. The schemes comprising the development programme are, however, executed through the Public Works Departments of the concerned States. Besides meeting the entire expenditure on such schemes, the Central Government render full technical advice and assistance to the State Governments in the procurement of equipment whenever sought and essentials like cement, steel, bitumen etc required for the execution of the schemes.

Institute of Management Studies

6152 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up another Institute of Management Study ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b) . Yes, Sir. It has been decided to set up an Institute of Management at Bangalore in co-operation with the Government of Mysore. The State Government has provided free of cost a site of about 100 acres at Bangalore. A Board of Governors has been constituted under the Societies Registration Act and detailed plans are being prepared for the construction of buildings, recruitment of staff etc.

The proposal to set up another Institute of Management in Northern region is under consideration.

Regularisation of services of Post-Graduate Teachers appointed on *ad-hoc* basis in Delhi

6153. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the rules regarding regularisation of services of Post-Graduate Teachers in the Union Territory of Delhi appointed on *ad-hoc* basis but continuing indefinitely without break or reversion;

(b) whether these rules are being followed by the authorities in toto and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the same rules are followed regarding the Clerks in the Department concerned and if not, the difference therein ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D.P. YADAV) : (a) No specific rules for regularisation of the services of Postgraduate teachers initially appointed/promoted on *ad-hoc* basis have been laid down by the Delhi Administration. But persons appointed from lower posts to higher posts on *ad-hoc* basis can be approved for appointment on regular basis in accordance with rules and orders regarding promotion to higher posts through Departmental Promotion Committees. The postgraduate teachers appointed on *ad-hoc* basis have been given regular appointments after appro-

val by the Departmental Promotion Committee. There are no definite rules as to how long a person can be allowed to continue to hold a post on *ad-hoc* basis but *ad-hac* appointees should be replaced by regular appointees as soon as possible. Tha *ad-hoc* appointees have no claim for regularisation from the dates of their appointments. Regularisation takes place only from the date a regular vacancy is available and not retrospectively. At present there are no *ad-hoc* appointees in tbe cadre of Postgraduate teachers and all such persons have been regularised.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Report of Review Committee on Madras Institute of Technology

6154. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reviewing Committee set up to report on the Madras Institute of Technology has since submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the main findings of the Committee as outlined in the Report; and

(c) the time by which the Reviewing Committee on four other Institutes will submit tlie Reports ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Reviewing Committee for the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras has submitted its report.

(b) The main finding of the Committee are given in the attached statement.

(c) The other Committees are expected to submit their reports by the middle of July, 1972.

Statement

1. To make full use of the facilities developed at the Institute it should concentrate more on postgraduate training and research.

2. At under-graduate level it shoul provide courses not available i other centres and for which possesses high expertise.

3. By restricting diversification research projects, it will be possib within its existing resources explore important areas of knov ledge intensively and to develo expertise in the areas of researc which are of national importance.

4. The Institute with its strong facult and excellent equipment in variou disciplines is a suitable place fc undertaking inter-disciplinary pr jects of national importance.

5. The Indian Institutes of Technolog should be willing to take up th challenge of tackling the problem relating to development of ne products and new processes an of designing sophisticated machiner and equipment required b industry.

6. With the expertise available at th Institute it should be possible t offer some courses in specialise areas and in depth geared to th ultimate goal of the students t make significant contribution t national effort for development.

7. Generally under-graduate student do not get the benefit of instructio by Senior Staff members in sufficien measure.

8. The Institute with the selection o students on all India basis provide a fertile situation for developin a sense of National Integration.

9. For the high quality specialise work that the Institute is supposec to do, it is necessary that constan effort is made to attract highl qualified staff and to devise way and means to retain them.

10. The system of laboratories preva lent at the Institute is good and i has served the Institute very well indeed.

Sandwich Courses in Technical Education

6155. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the nature and scope of sandwich courses in the field of Technical Education in India ;

(b) the names of the Technical Institutions where such courses have been introduced ;

(c) whether it is proposed to extend these courses to all Technical Institutions ; and

(d) whether any evaluation has been made of the progress of such courses where they have been introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S NURUL HASAN) : (a) The main objective of Sandwich courses is to integrate engineering studies at an institution with actual practical experience in industry to train the corrcet types of engineers and technicians needed by industry. The Sandwich courses for the degree in engineering are generally of five and a half years' duration and those for the diploma in engineering of three and a half years' duration. Both include a minimum of 12 months' training in industry given in suitable instalments between two consecutive periods of institutional studies. Institutional studies and training in industry from alternate layers.

(b) The list of institutions is given in the attached statement.

(c) Sandwich courses will be extended to other technical institutions wherever collaboration with industry is available.

(d) Since the courses have been introduced only recently it is too early to make any evaluation at this stage. A series of seminars and workshops has, however, been conducted for the elaboration of the principles and techniques of sandwith courses.

Statement

Degree Institutions

1. Madan Mohan Malaviya Engineering College, Gorakhpur
2. Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad
3. Malaviya Regional Eengineering College, Jaipur
4. Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh
5. G. S. Institute of Technology and Sciences, Indore
6. M.S. University, Baroda
7. Birla Vishvakarma Mahavidyalaya Engineering College, Anand
8. Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal
9. Madhav Institute of Engineering and Technology, Gwalior
10. S.A. Technological Institute, Vidisha
11. L.M. College of Pharmacy, Ahmedabad
12. L E. College, Morvi
13. L.D. College of Engineering. Ahmedabad
14. Thiagarajar College of Engineering, Madurai
15. Annamalai University, Annmalainagar.
16. Regional Engineering College, Warangal
17. Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi,

Diploma Institutions

1. Ramgarhia Polytechnic, Phagwara
2. Allahabad Polytechnic, Allahabad
3. Government Polytechnic, Panaji, Goa
4. K.J. Somaiya Polytechnic, Bombay
5. Polytechnic Institute, Harda
6. R.C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad
7. Bhagubai Mafatlal Polytechnic, Bombay

8. S.V. Government Polytepalhnic Bhoc
9. Dharamsinh Desai Institute of Technology, Nadiad
10. Shri Bhavsiahji Polytechnic, Bhavnagar
11. Government Polytechnic, Ujjain
12. Dr. S. & S. Gandhy College of Engineering & Technology, Surat
13. Government Polytechnic, Bulsar.
14. A.V. Parekh Technical Institute Rajkot
15. Vaishnav Polytechnic Indore
16. Samrat Ashok Technological Institute, Vidisha
17. K.D. Polytechnic, Patan
18. Government Girls Polytechnic, Ahmedabad
19. L.E. College, Morvi
20. Government Polytechnic, Rajkot
21. K. J. Polytechnic, Broach
22. Government Girls Polytechnic, Surat
23. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru Polytechnic, Sanawad
24. Bhailal Bhai & Bhikhabbai Polytechnic, Vallabh Vidyanagar
25. C.T.I. Polytechnic, Gwalior
26. Government Polytechnic, Dhanbad
27. Government Polytechnic, Barauni
28. Orissa School of Engineering Cuttack
29. Behrampur Engineering School, Behrampur
30. Jharsaguda Engineering School Jharsaguda
31. Orissa School of Engineering, Keonjhar
32. Assam Engineering Institute, Gauhati
33. Birla Institute of Technology, Calcutta
34. The Calcutta Technical School Calcutta
35. State Technological Institute, Rourkela
36. R.C.M. Polytechnic, Avadi, Madras
37. A.H. Wadia Institute of Technology, Kalina, Bombay
38. Agnel Junior Technical College (Polytechnic) Bombay
39. Government Polytechnic, Visakhapatnam
40. Y. M. C. A. Institute of Engineering, Faridabad
41. Tamil Nadu Polytechnic, Madurai
42. Coimbatore Institute of Technology Sandwich Polytechnic, Coimbatore
43. Central Polytechnic, Madras.

Recommendation made by Expert Committee of all India Council for Technical Education

6156. **PRO. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR** : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Action Plan has been prepared to implement the recommendations made by the Expert Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education ;

(b) the main points of the Plan ; and

(c) whether all the State Governments to whom the Report of the Committee has been sent, have agreed to implement the main recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) Yes Sir. A plan of action for implementation of the recommendations of the Expert Committee on Polytechnic Education has been prepared.

(b) The main points of the plan of action are :

(1) Setting up of a State Board of Technical Education in each State as a statutory body for the co-ordinated development of polytechnic education in the State, continuous evaluation of standards, holding of examinations and award of diplomas.

(2) Appointment of a Standing Evaluation or Assessment Committee under each Board in association with the Regional Committee to inspect poly,

technics on a regular basis and to suggest measures for improvement and development.

(3) Establishment of close cooperation and coordination with industry to train the correct types of technicians.

(4) Granting of academic autonomy to selected institutions to evolve new types of technician courses in consultation with industry and to become pace-setting institutions.

(5) Training of polytechnic teachers both through short-term in-service and long-term courses, provision of training reserve in the teaching cadres of polytechnics to facilitate continuous training of teachers.

(c) The Plan of Action was evolved after consultation with the representatives of State Governments. It was later approved by the Conference of State Directors of Technical Education held on 20th April, 1972 and by the All India Council for Technical Education at its meeting on 22nd April, 1972. The plan of action is being sent to State Governments, formally for implementation.

Recommendations made by the 12th Meeting of National Council for Women's Education.

6157. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the main recommendations made at the Twelfth meeting of the National Council for Women's Education ;

(b) whether every State or Union Territory of the country has a separate cell for looking after the women's education ;

(c) whether there are any States in the country where there is not even a single Women's College run by the State Government or Central Government ; and

(d) if so, the names of such States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The National Council for Women's Education at its 12th Meeting held on the 18th April, 1970 at Azad Bhawan, New Delhi made the following recommendations :

(1) The major programmes regarding promotion of education of girls and women prepared for the Consultative Committee of Parliament for the Ministry of Education and Youth Services in 1969 be brought to the notice of the States in an emphatic manner, requesting them to take urgent steps for their implementation. This item should be given an important place in the agenda of the forth-coming meeting of the CABE.

(2) To enable the State Governments and the public to realise the unsatisfactory position of girls' education in the age group 6-14 and to bring to their notice the urgent need for introducing free, compulsory and universal education for girls in this age group, the State Governments should be exhorted to undertake a survey of the type carried out in the Mehsana district of Gujarat State.

(3) Efforts should be made at the State level, preferably through the Women's Education Councils, for co-ordinating the work of Women's Organisations and Social Welfare Organisations functioning in urban and rural areas in order to activate them for formulating an annual programme for the expansion and improvement of the education of girls and women. The State Government should involve the State Institutes of Education or a similar appropriate wing of the Directorate of Education in organising an annual conference of welfare workers and their organisations in order to enable them to meet on a common plateform draw up programme for the expansion of the education of girls and women and to evaluate the efforts being made in this direction in order to achieve better formulation of such programmes annually.

4. Impetus should be given in every state to the recruitment of women teachers

both for classes 1 to 5, so that young children may be rightly adjusted to school, and for classes 6 to 8 (middle class) so that parents may send their girls to schools with full confidence.

5. In addition to making primary education free and compulsory for girls in the age-group 6-11, the State Government should urgently take appropriate measures for developing middle schools (Std V-VII/VIII) for girls especially in the rural areas.

6. In the work experienced programmes which are being evolved by the States as a part of the school curricular subjects like tailoring, knitting, weaving, certain operations in agriculture and farming essential in rural areas and other crafts useful for good home management may be included.

7. Priority should be given to the construction of hostels for girls at the secondary stage and they should be located in places where the intake of girls from the surrounding rural areas would be sufficient to warrant the establishment of the hostel.

8. A separate cell should be created in the Directorates of Education to look after the problems of girls' and women's education. Conducting propoganda for increasing the enrolmcnt of girls at all stages of Education, and particularly the primary stage (6 to 11 age group) should be one of the most important tasks of this cell, to be carried out in collaboration with the Directorate of Publicity of the State Governments.

9. The Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the Publicity and Education Departments of the State Governments should undertake intensive efforts to prepare and utilise such media of mass-communication as film, television, posters and other publicity material, folk dramas, puppet show and so on, for helping the expansion of girls education. Since televiviaion would be reaching quite a large number of villages by 1975-76, steps should be taken from right now to prepare suitable programmes for orientation of parents on education of adult women and girls, illiteracy and economic productivity programme particularly for rural women. This should be a priority item in the television programme for rural areas.

10. The question of increased and effective collaboration between the State Councils, Social Welfare Departments and other Social Welfare Organisations at the State level may be studied in detail through an urgent investigation into the administrative procedures involved in such collaboration through the agency of the State Institutes of Education or in other suitable Research Organisations at the State level.

11. The number of women officers in the Inspectorates for Primary and Secondary schools should be substantially increased so that girls education gets better supervision and impetus.

12. The State Government may consider modifying their grants-in-aid codes for primary and secondary schools in order to attract part-time women teachers, provided they are trained, by giving them such facilities and Provident Fund and pension normally admissible to full-time teachers.

13. The State Councils should induce the State Governments to take up pilot projects in girls' education in order to find out new ways and means for improving and expanding the education of girls and adult women.

14. Literacy programmes for women should be intensified and their content should include education for national integration and national development with emphasis on population education and increased economic productivity.

15. An appeal may be issued to outstanding women writers by very State to undertake the preparation of literature in regional languages on the subjects related to better health, nutrition home-management, agriculture, small scale and cottage industries etc. The Ministry of Education may be requested to provide substantial funds for this programme. The State Institutes of Education may take up this programme under the guidance of N. C. E. R. T.

Development of a barder Variety of Rice

6158 SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the Press report that the Central Rice Research Institute has recommended to Government for a "harder variety" of rice to suit the needs of an Indian farmer ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) The C.R.R.I., has among its rice breeding objectives one for the breeding of hardy rice varieties suitable for conditions of stress like drought and water-logging and with resistance to pests and diseases.

(b) Promising varieties are under test.

Scheme to impart Agriculture Education at Secondary stage in Orissa and other States

6159 SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre is aware that the Orissa Government would launch a scheme to impart Agricultural farm education to Secondary School students ;

(b) if so, whether the Centre would urge other States to Launch such schemes ; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICUTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) There are no Higher Secondary. Schools in Orissa and there is no scheme to teach Agriculture and Farm Education as a compulsory subject to Secondary School Students. Agriculture is, however, a compulsory subject in Classes VI & VII and an optional subject in Classes VII TO XI in *Post Basic* Schools. Agriculture is not taught in Schools affiliated to the Indian School Certificate Board.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

बिहार राज्य में भीषण जल संकट को दूर करने की योजना

6160. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) क्या पटना, धनबाद, मुजफ्फर पुर, जमशेदपुर, बिहार शरीफ, गया तथा अन्य शहरी एवं बिहार के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में व्याप्त भीषण जल संकट को दूर करने के सम्बन्ध में बिहार सरकार ने उनके पास कोई योजना भेजी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) ऐसी कोई योजना नही मिली है ।

(ख) और (ग) : ये प्रश्न नही उठते ।

आदर्श ग्राम-निर्माण योजना के लिए ऋण की मात्रा में वृद्धि

6161. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में "आदर्श ग्राम गृह निर्माण योजना" सन् 1961 से क्रियान्वित हो रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस समय संबंधित वस्तुओं की कीमतों के आधार पर निर्माण की वास्तविक लागत के 80 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से गृह-निर्माण के लिये एक परिवार को तीन हजार रुपये का ऋण देने का निश्चय किया गया था जो आज भी लागू है;

(ग) क्या इस समय सन् 1961 की तुलना में गृह-निर्माण का खर्च कम से कम दुगुना हो चुका है; यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ऋण की उक्त राशि को बढ़ा कर 6,000 रुपये निश्चित करने का विचार रखती है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब से; और यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) (क) और (ख) : इस मंत्रालय द्वारा आदर्श ग्रामीण आवास योजना के नाम की कोई योजना आरंभ नहीं की गई है। तथापि, अगस्त, 1957 मे, इस मंत्रालय द्वारा ग्रामीण आवास परियोजना स्कीम नाम की एक योजना आरंभ की गई थी। इस योजना मे, अन्य बातो के साथ साथ ग्रामो मे मकानो के निर्माण और सुधार के लिये निर्माण की लागत के 80 प्रतिशत तक ऋण देने की व्यवस्था है बशर्ते कि वह 3000 रुपये प्रति मकान से अधिक न हो। यह ऋण सीमा 1965 मे निर्धारित की गई थी।

(ग) और(घ) . हाल ही के वर्षों के दौरान, निर्माण सामग्री के दामो मे काफी वृद्धि हुई है तथा ऋण-सीमा का उचित पुनरीक्षण विचाराधीन है। पुनरीक्षित ऋण की सीमा सामान्यता उस बारे मे जारी किये गये आदेशो की तिथि से लागू होती है।

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के छात्रों को मैट्रिक पूर्व छात्रवृत्तियां

6162. श्री राघवावतार शास्त्री क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक राज्यो मे अनुसूचित जातियो एव अनुसूचित जनजातियो के छात्रो की सख्या छात्रों की कुल सख्या के कितने प्रतिशत है, और

(ख) 1971-72 में इनमे से कितने प्रतिशत छात्रो को, राज्यवार, मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्तियां दी गई है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रावा स्वामी) (क) वर्ष 1965-66 के लिये अन्तिम सूचना उपलब्ध है और सलग्न विवरण में दी जाती है। पिछले वर्षों की जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

(ख) जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

विवरण

क्रम सख्या	राज्य/सघ राज्य क्षेत्र	अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रो का प्रतिशत	अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के छात्रो का प्रतिशत
1	आध्र प्रदेश	12.2	2.1
2	असम	6.6	20 8
3	बिहार	8.7	8.3
4	गुजरात	7.[illegible]	6.7
5	जम्मू और काश्मीर	1.8	—
6	केरल	9.5	0.5
7	मध्य प्रदेश	9.7	12.2
8	महाराष्ट्र	9.4	4.2
9	मैसूर	9 0	0 4
10	उड़ीसा	13.5	14.9
11	पजाब	11.2	—
12	राजस्थान	11.2	6.1
13	तामिल नाडु	15.5	0.5
14	उत्तर प्रदेश	12.3	—
15	पश्चिमी बगाल	13,5	2.8

1	2	3	4
16	दादरा तथा नगर हवेली	3.7	68.1
17	दिल्ली	7.6	—
18	हिमाचल प्रदेश	16.0	3.5
19	मणिपुर	1.8	34.3
20	पांडिचेरी	15.1	—
21	त्रिपुरा	12.4	18.1
22	नागालैंड	0.6	96.8
23	नेफा	—	93.1
24	लक्कादीव, मिनीकाय तथा अमीनदीवी द्वीप	—	98.4
25	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप	—	9.8
	भारत:	10.9	4.2

Water Logging Threat in the Capital

6163. SHRI M. S. SIVASAMY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether investigations has been completed in the matter of water-logging threat in the capital ;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D.P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) A scheme to investigate the problem of water logging in the capital has been undertaken by the Delhi Administration from December, 1970 and the observations are still continuing.

(b) Does not arise.

Demand by Federation of All India Foodgrain Dealers Association for Lifting Rationing

6164. SHRI M.S. SIVASAMY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the bumper wheat and rice crops this year, the Federation of All India Foodgrain Dealers' Association have recently demanded that rationing in the cities should be lifted ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) and (b) : Yes, Sir. The Federation had suggested withdrawal to statutory rationing for rice and jowar in Bombay and for rice and wheat in Calcutta and the Asansol, Durgapur industrial complex. Government is not in favour of withdrawal of statutory rationing unless in the judgement of the State Governments such withdrawal is necessary and it will not affect the supply position.

Reorientations of Educational Policy

6165. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to reorientate the educational policy of the Government of India ;

(b) the pattern of the re-orientation and the time it will take ; and

(c) whether any set of educationists and experts is being consulted in this connection ; and if so, who are they ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) (a) to (c) : Proposals are being formulated to implement the National Policy on Education, and to

so reconstruct the educational system that it becomes an instrument of social transformation. These will be placed before the Central Advisory Board of Education and also taken up with the State Government.

Fate of India Office Library, London with the Bifurcation of Pakistan

6166. SHRI S.C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE pleased to state :

(a) what shall be the fate of India Library in London with the bifurcation of Pakistan imto two independent countries ; and

(b) the progress so far made in acquisition of the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY Of EDUCATION AND SOCRIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P. YADAV) (a): and (b). Draft Agreement for arbitration received from the U.K. Government has been under examination. The context in which discussions regarding the India Office Library had been taking place, has changed. Renewed discussions between the parties concerned will be necessary.

Request from Hindustan Shipyard Visakhapatnam for Revision of Pricing and Subsidy Policy in regard to Shipyard.

6167. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have since taken any decision on the request made by the Hindustan Shipyard Visakhapatnam for revision of the pricing and subsidy policy of Government in regard to the Shipyards ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTAREY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :(a) Yes, Sir. Orders laying down a new pricing and subsidy policy effective from 1.4.1971 were issued on the 22nd July, 1971.

(b) The broad outlines of the new policy are as under :—

(1) The shipowner will pay international price plus 5% towards partial cost of import substitution.

(2) The Government will assist the shipyard to the extent of 5% of the international price of the ship. This assistance will be reduced to 4% from 1.4.73, to 3% from 1.4.75 and so on till it disappears completely with effect from 1.4.81. For this purpose the crucial date will be the date of placement of firm order.

(3) The Government will also pay to the Shipyard the actual price differential between the indigenous price and the lowest internationnal price of six major items of ship equipment, subject to a celling of 10% of international price of the vessel.

(4) The shipowners will also be charged escalation in respect of the following:—

(i) statutory rise in prices of controlled and regulated items such as steel ;

(ii) variations in the Customs Duties in respect of imported items ; and

(iii) increase in wages, if any, due to wage awards/bilateral agreements ; subject to an overall escalation of 7% of the price.

(5) The contract to be signed between the shipyard and the intending shipowner should also contain a clause to enable the Shipyard to increase the prices of ships to cover substantial increases in the cost of construction on account of unforeseen contingencies like devaluation and similar unforeseen increases in statutory levies.

Exemption of Religious Endowments from Ce iling Laws

6168 SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the State took exceptcon to the concessions proposed to be given to the religious, endowments, as suggested by Central Land Reforms Committee ; and

(b) if so, the nature of the objections raised and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHBB P SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Matters relating to exemption from ceiling on land holdings in favour of lands by religious and charitable institution were discussed at the meeting of the Chief Ministers held on April 14,1972. The consensus was that only genuine trusts of a public nature deserved special treatment. They may be either granted annuity or someother suitable arrangement may be made in order to ensure that the objectives for which the trusts were created are not frustrated.

Agro-Service Centres During Fourth Plan

6169. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in establishing Agro-Service Centres in the remaining period of the Fourth Plan ; and

(b) the factors responsible for delay, if any, in executing the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :

(a) 134 Agro-Service Centres have been established by the end of April, 1972 in different State as indicated below :—

Name of the State	No of Agro--Service Centres established
U.P.	75
Bihar	37
Haryana	19
Madhy Pradesh	3
Total :—	134

(b) The scheme for setting up Agro-Service Centres was sponsored during the year 1971-72 and is in its infancy There are certain teething difficulties as indicated below :—

(i) The financial institutions are shy about lending money to the entrepreneurs and are insisting on payment of margin money as high as 25% on advance and surety for 200% of the amount of loan besides hypothetication of machines which most of the entrepreneurs are unable to provide.

(ii) Entrepreneurs require low priced 46-55 h p tractors for custom hire work so that they could withstand the competition with the local tractor owners, but the increase in the price of the tractors has affected work of new entrepreneurs.

(iii) Dealership for sale of other inputs like fertiliser, spare parts, etc. are taking time.

(iv) Promotion of entrepreneurship amongst the qualified technical porsonnel is taking time.

All possible efforts are being made to overcome the difficulties mentioned above and accelerate the progress of the scheme.

Glazing of Verandahs of MPs. Flats

6170. SHRI D.K PANDA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No, 3045, on the 17th April, 1972 and state :

(a) whether in most of the cases, glazing had been provided in the verandahs of MPs. flats in North and South Avenues and if so in how many cases;

(b) when the ban was imposed and reasons for economising expenditure only in 34 cases and numbea of letters received before imposition of ban by the C.P.W.D. authority; and

(c) whether additional rent is charged for glazing in verandahs and if so, the amount thus recovered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. In

188 cases in North Avenue and 140 cases in South Avenue—glazing of verandahs has been done.

(b) Government issued instructions in August, 1971 to effect maximum possible economy. In November, 1971, a general ban on all additions/alterations was imposed by Government. During 1971-72, requests for glazing of verandahs were received for 20 flats in North and South Avenues and 14 flats in other areas. Glazing could not be done in any of these flats as by the time formalities could be completed, economy measures were enforced. Action is now being taken to review these 34 cases with a view to carry out the glazing work in those cases where the allottees still want it.

(c) Yes, Sir. Additional rent is charged and recovered from the allottees at 6% per annum of the cost of the work subject to the remission of 25% admissible to the Members of Parliament.

Proposals from Orissa Government for Conversion of State Highways into National Highways

6171. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposals have been received from Orissa Government for conversion of certain Highways into National Highways and if so, the main features thereof and length of these roads; and

(b) Government's decision thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). No proposals have been received from the Government of Orissa recently. Proposals had been received from time to time in the past out of which the following two roads have been recently declared as National Highways which lie in Orissa State :

	Length
1. Haridaspur (lower reach of Expressway)-Pradeep	48 miles
2. Rourkela-Barakot-Talcher Junction with N.H. 42.	130 miles

Only a portion (130 miles) of the road mentioned at 2 above lie in Orissa State.

Freight rates in respect of Indian Cargoes and Cargoes belonging to other countries Imposed by International Shipping lines

6172. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the International shipping lines have imposed discriminating and higher freight-rates in respect of Indian cargoes to different destinations;

(b) if so, the comparative freight rates charged in respect of cargoes from Japan, Ceylon, Pakistan, Burma and other important Asian countries to various major destinations in Europe and the U.S.A. and Latin America and how far the difference in freights is justified by difference in distance; and

(c) the reasons assigned for this discriminatory levy of freights against Indian cargoes ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c). Conferences do not appear to follow any exact method of rate determination. Generally, they claim that "what the traffic will bear" decides the rate for a commodity from one part to another. This operative principle gives rise to discriminatory and anomalous rates.

It can be claimed that apart from 'distance' various factors go into the determination of rates, such as : (i) character, volume and availability of cargo, (ii) packing and storage, (iii) competition with goods from other sources, (iv) competitive gateways (v) direct cost of operation. (vi) lighterage, port facilities port regulations, port charges and port locations, (vii) insurance, and (viii) possibility of securing return cargo, to name a few. The weight given to each of these factors may differ from commodity to commodity, from route to route and from conference. Many indirect external considerations may also come in. When any discrimination is found to be based on extraneous consideration, the matter is taken up with the Conference.

It is not possible within the space of a reply to note all the freight rates charged for all the commodities from each port in every Asian country to each major port in Europe, USA and Latin America. It is noticed however that the freight rates sometimes benefit a country and sometimes don't.

Price of Paddy in Bihar and West Bengal

6173, KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Wil the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that prices of paddy in Bihar and West Bengal have gone abnormally high during the last two years ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the measures taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b). Does not arise.

Production of rie and wheat in West Bengal due to green revolution and Central Aid therefor

6174 SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of increased production of rice and wheat in West Bengal in the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 over that of 1960-61 or any other suitable base year as accepted by the Department of Agriculture owing to Green Revolution or the application of Intensive Agriculture Development Programme method and increased inputs in connection with Intensive Agriculture Development Programme in the district of the State ; and

(b) the total Central aid given to West Bengal in terms of Intensive Agriculture Development Programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The position in regard to production of rice and wheat in West Bengal in the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 as compared to 1960-61 is given below :

(*lakh tonnes*)

Crop	1960-61	1969-70*	1970-71*	Increase (+) in 1969-70 over 1960-61	Increase (+) in 1970-71 over 1960-61
Rice	54.54	63.50(E)	61.05(e)	+ 8.96	+ 6.51
Wheat	0.26	4.00(E)	7.00(E)	+ 3.74	+ 6.74

(e) Includes estimated date for Summer crop of rice.

(E) Estimated, *—Final Estimates.

As regards final eitimates of production of rice and wheat for 1971-72, these are not yet available, but according to the indications given by the State Government, production of both rice and wheat in 1971-72 is expected to be higher then last year.

Much of the progress in production is due to the adoption of new technology, including cultivation of high yielding varieties or rice and wheat, increased application of fertilises and spread of irrigation facilities. High yielding varieties of wheat are reported to have gained popularity and resulted in large increases in wheat production in West Bengal. High yielding varieties of rice are also reported to be doing very well, specially during the summer season.

(b) According to the pattern of Central assistance in vogue from 1st April, 1969, Central assistance is provided each year the form of block loans and grants in relation to the Annual Plan as a whole, 70% being loans and 30% grants, except in the case of Centrally sponsored schemes under which mostly 100% grant is provided. It is therefore, not possible to indicate exact amount of Central aid for agricultural programmes or specifically for Intensive Agricultural Development Programmes. Howevar, in

accordance with the pattern of block loans and grants mentioned above, the State Government have estimated that the total Central aid (loans and grants) received for agricultural development schemes, including Centrally sponsored schemes amounted to Rs. 7.21 crores in 1969-70, Rs. 9.12 crores in 1970-71 and Rs. 8.53 crores it 1971-72.

Use of marine port facilities in India by Bangladesh

6175. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether and to what extent the Government of Bangladesh are using marine port facilities in India for importing cargo and relief materials from overseas as a result of the temporary immobilisation of port facilities in Bangladesh due to the war of India and Bangladesh with Pakistan in last December :

(b) the time upto which these are likely to continues ; and

(c) the terms of use of our port facilities by Bangladesh ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) The Government of Bangla Desh are not using marine port facilities in India for importing cargo and relief material from abroad. This is because two of their own ports, Chalna and Chittagong, are fully operational.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

दिल्ली में होटल खोलने के लिये जमीन दिया जाना

6176. डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार दिल्ली में होटल खोलने के लिये जमीन रियायती दर पर दे रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली में कितने होटलों के लिये जमीन दी जा सकेगी ; और

(ग) अब तक कितने प्रार्थना-पत्र सरकार के पास पहुंच चुके हैं और कितने प्रार्थना-पत्रों पर विचार किया जा चुका है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आइ० के० गुजराल) (क) से (ग). दिल्ली में होटलों के लिये उपयुक्त स्थान अलग करने के प्रश्न पर पर्यटन तथा सिविल विमानन मंत्रालय तथा नई दिल्ली की पुनर्विकास सलाहकार समिति के परामर्श से विचार किया जा रहा है। दिल्ली में कोई परीमियम लिये बगैर वार्षिक किराये पर लीज पर सरकारी भूमि होटलों के लिये आंवटित करने का भी एक प्रस्ताव है। तदानुसार, ऐसे दो प्लाट पहले ही पर्यटन तथा सिविल विमानन मंत्रालय को निपटान के लिये दे दिये गये हैं।

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को ऋण

6177. डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को ऋण देने का निश्चय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो कितना और उस ऋण का उपयोग निगम किस प्रकार करेगा ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां, । बसों और अन्य पूंजी कार्यों की खरीद के के लिए 1972-73 के दौरान दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को 400 लाख रुपये के ऋण देने का प्रस्ताव है।

Help from International Agri. Organisation of UnitedNations During 1971-72 and 1972-73:

6178. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of International Agri. Organisations of United Nations which have extended help to India during the last Financial year i.e. 1972-73 ;

(b) the number of them with whom liason has been established for help in the year 1972-73;

(c) the names of Agri. Organisations of the United Nations and the help in terms of money they have promised for the Financial Year 1972-73 ; and

(d) if so, the manner in which help so extended, is proposed to be utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P, SHINDE) : (a) to (b) . The information is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Expenditure on repair and renovation of offices and Residences of Minister and MPs.

6179. SHRI S.N. MISRA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money spent on the repair and renovation of the residences of the members of Parliament of both House during 1971-72 ; and

(b) whether economy measures were not adopted during the period of emergency.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) (a) Rs. 20,98,150/-,

(b) Economy measures were duly adopted during the emergency:

Note :- The information given under (a) pertains to the residences of Members of Parliament only and does not include offices/ residences of Ministers.

W.H.O. Aid for setting up of research centres and Hospital for Cencer

6180. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY be pleased te state :

(a) the number of Cancer Research Centres and Cancer treatment hospitals established by the Government of India within the last three years ;

(b) the amount of grant, aid or assistance received for the establishment of Research Centres and hospitals for Cancer from the World Health Organisation in the last three years ; and

(c) if so, the manner in which the same had been utilised during those periods ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D.P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) (a) to (c) - The Government of India have not established any Cancer Research Centre or Cencer treatment hospital within the last three years. However, the World Health Organisation proposed to start an qperational research Project for cancer control in Tamil Nadu State. The Government of India and the World Health Organisation signed an agreement on the 4th November, 1968 for starting of a Cencer Control Pilot Project at Kancheepuram with an objective to evaluate the development of Cancer Control Programme based on early detection and effective treatment fitted within the health priorities and existing frame work of services. This programme has been organised at Arignar Anna Mamorial Cancer Institute, Kancheepuram for the :—

(i) detection and treatment of the two major cancers of the area *i.e.*, oropharyngeal and cervical ;

(ii) development of methods for adequate covering and follow up work ; and

(iii) training of personnel in these techniques.

The main features of the project are :-

(1) The World Health Organisation will give a grant-in-aid of $ 20,000 each year for five years ;

(2) Following the offer of the Norwegian Agency for International Development, the World Health Organisation provides contribution not exceeeding the equiva-

lent of NKr. 10 lakhs to cover the capital expenditure on building, medical equipment and supplies including vehicles as necessary ; and

(3) Over a period of five years an additional amount for the maintenance of this equipment starting wtih the equivalent of 70,000 NKr. during the first year and reduced by 20% each subsequent year.

Centres for Improving Breed of Cattle and Central aid therefor

6181. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of centres established by the Government for improving the breed of cows in the country ;

(b) the aid given to the States for establishment of such Breeding Centres during the last three years; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in 1972-73 for the improvement of the cattle breed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected from the States and will be placed on the table of the Sabha, as soon as available.

Recruitment of L.D.Cs. on daily wages

6182. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Miaistry has been recruiting L D.Cs. on daily wages if so, the number of L.D.Cs. recruited during the last to years ;

(b) the number out of them recruited through local Employment Exchanges and the number recruited directly ;

(c) whether approval of the D.G.E. & T. was obtained for relaxation of the rules in the case of direct recruitment; and

(d) number of persons recruited during the last five months and belonging to the families of the Armed Forces personnel killed in the recent war with Pakistan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE ANDIN THE DEPARTMENT (OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. The umber varied according to requirements from month to month during 1970 and 1971 from 5 to 74.

(b) The maximum number of Employment Exchange nominees employed at one stage was 45; the direct recruits were also registered with the Employment Exchange.

(c) No, Sir, as it was not necessary.

(d) Nil.

Appointment of Director General, Indian Council for Medical Research

6183. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a pathologist, who retired as the Principal of the Sarojini Naidu College, Agra and Vice Chancellor of Agra University after reaching the age of superannuation at 62, has been appointed Director-General of the Indian Council for Medical Research ;

(b) if so, the reasons for his re-appointment to such a high post ;

(c) whether no other candidate was available for this post; and

(d) whether Government will hold an inquiry into the circumstances under which he was re-appointed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNNIG (PROF. D .P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) to (d). A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in libray. See* No. LT- 2032/72]

Disparity in inccome in Rural Agricultural Sector

6184. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the ratio of disparities in income in therural agricultural sector; and

(b) whether Government propose to reduce the disparies; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Information regarding the ratio of disparities in income in the rural agricultural sector is not available, as the estimates of National and *per capita* income are not worked out separately for rural areas or for different income groups.

(b) and (c). The Government are aware of the need for assisting the underprivileged sections of the rural community and have in pursuance of their policy of social justice, introduced special programmes for assisting these sections. The programmes include various measures of land reform, the schemes for the development of the small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, Drought Prone Areas Programme, the Scheme for Integrated Dry Land Agricultural Development and Crash Programme for Rural Employment.

Restrictions on the Movement of Rice

6185. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to lift the restrictions on the movement of rice in the country ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the time by which restrictions on movement of rice will be lifted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Restrictions on the movement of rice are intended to maximise internal procurement of rice. Procurement of rice is nisessary both for building up an adequate buffer stock as well as for maintaining the public distribution system. The restrictions on the movement of rice were last reviewed at the Chief Minister's Conference held in October 1971. The consensus was that these restrictions should continue for maximising procurement. The question of lifting the existing restrictions can be considered by Government only after the next review.

Declaration of drought and cyclone hit areas of Orissa as famine affected areas

6186. SHRI D K. PANDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have since decided to declare the drought and cyclone hit areas of Orissa as famine affected areas;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether over million persons have lately been on the verge of starvation and whether any starvation deaths have actually taken place in this area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa has informed that no decision been taken to declare the drought and cyclone hit areas in the State as famine affected. The State Government is undertaking necessary relief measures which include opening of the realief works, distribution of gratuitous relief and providing mid-day meals to the affected people.

(c) Reports of scarcity conditions have been received by the State Government from 11 out of 13 districts. Over a million adults and children are receiving mid-day meals and gratuitous relief. No death due to satrvation has taken place.

Cultural agreement signed during 1971-72

6187. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of countries with which Cultural Agreements were signed during 1971-72 ; and

(b) the salient features of each of these agreements ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULEURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) During 1971-72, Cultural Agreement was signed only with one country, namely Australia ;

(b) The Cultural Agreement concluded with Australia aims at promotion of cultural relations between, two countries. It envisages cooperation in the fields of education, science & techonology, art & culture, radio, press, films, sports and tourism. Copy of the Agreement is available in the Parliament Library.

Study by National Council of Applied Economic research regarding inadequate cooperative credit

6188. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a recent study conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research showed that cooperative credit was inadequate and its disbursement piecemeal and disproportionate between economic groups ;

(b) if so, its main findings and recommendations ; and

(c) the action, if any, being taken on it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT—2033/72]

मार्डन बेकरीज् लिमिटेड, कानपुर के कर्मचारी

6189. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्डन बेकरीज् लिमिटेड (कानपुर) में इस समय कितने कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) उनमें स्थायी कर्मचारी कितने हैं और अस्थायी कर्मचारी कितने हैं ; और

(ग) ऐसे अस्थायी कर्मचारी कितने हैं जो काफी समय से वहां कार्य कर रहे हैं ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) 31-3-1972 को 118 ।

(ख) 118 कर्मचारियों में से, 87 को स्थायी कर दिया गया था, 15 परिवीक्षाधीन थे और 16 अस्थायी थे ।

(ग) 31-3-1972 को कोई भी अस्थायी कर्मचारी 4 महीने से अधिक की सेवावधि का नहीं था ।

राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों में पशु चिकित्सकों के वेतनमान

6190. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पशु चिकित्सकों के वेतनमान बहुत कम है ; और यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्यों की सेवाओं में काम करने वालों के वेतनमानों का तुलनात्मक विवरण क्या है ;

(ख) क्या देश के पशु चिकित्सा कालेजों के विद्यार्थी समय-समय पर पशु चिकित्सकों के वेतन-मानों में वृद्धि करने की मांग करते रहे हैं परन्तु राज्य सरकारें इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं कर सकी हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये उनके वेतनमानों में संशोधन करेगी कि उनके वेतन-मान अन्य चिकित्सकों की तरह अखिल भारतीय आधार पर निर्धारित किये जायें ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से

एकत्रित की जा रही हैं और इसे यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

Tube-Wells in Bahraich U. P.

6191. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether no public tube-wells exist in the terai region of Bhinga and Tulsipur of District Bahraich ;

(b) whether exploratory tube-wells are to be bored in that region ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this respect so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes. No public tube-wells exist in this area.

(b) The sites referred to in part (a) above fall in the Babhar tracts of Uttar Pradesh. There is no programme to drill exploratory bores in this area in 1972-73.

(c) Question does not arise.

Differences between Central Government and Assam State Government over passenger-cum-Cargo Service between Gauhati and Neamati

6192. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any difference between the Central Government and the State Government of Assam over a pilot passenger-*cum*-cargo service on the Brahmaputra between Gauhati and Neamati ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme as put forward by the State Government and as agreed to by the Central Government with reason for deviation/non-acceptance of the scheme *in toto* ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). The Government of Assam had submitted a scheme for acquisition of two vessels, each having a capacity of 125 tonnes of cargo and 300 passengers, at an estimated cost of Rs. 30 lakhs for running a criss-cross passenger-*cum*-cargo service on the Brahmaputra between Gauhati and Neamati. A scrutiry of the scheme revealed that sufficient cargo is not likely to be avalable for utilising both the vessels fully. The Government of India, therefore, sanctioned, to begin with, the acquisition of one vessel at a cost of Rs 15 lakhs for operation between Gauhati and Neamati on an experimental basis in order to assesss the availablity of traffic by the river route and its economic viability.

छोटे किसानों को सिंचाई की सुविधायें, उर्वरक और कीटनाशी औषधियां उपलब्ध करने पर व्यय

6193. श्रीमति अगमदास सिलिमाता : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा छोटे किसानों को सिंचाई की सुविधाएं उर्वरक और कीटनाशी औषधिया उपलब्ध कराने के लिये प्रत्येक राज्य पर कितनी धन राशि खर्च की जा रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश में कितने किसान उससे लाभ उठा पा रहे है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया): (क) (1) छोटे किसानो को सिंचाई, उर्वरको और कीटनाशक औषधियो के उपलब्ध कराने के लिये भारत सरकार प्रत्यक्षरूप से कोई व्यय नही करती है । यह उन एजेंसियों को केवल धनराशि देती है जो छोटे और सीमांत किसानों के विकास के लिये योजनायें चलाती है ।

2. छोटे कृषकों के विकास एजेंसी योजना के अन्तर्गत, जो विभिन्न राज्यों में 46 परियोजनाओं में चालू है, (मध्य प्रदेश में 3 परियोजनाओं सहित), छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं में पूंजी लगाने के लिये छोटे किसानों को 25 प्रतिशत सहायता दी जा रही है । साधारणतया,

छोटे किसानों को उर्वरकों और कीटनाशक औषधियों के लिये किसी आदान सहायता की व्यवस्था नहीं है। फिर भी, एजेंसियों को चुने हुए छोटे किसानों की भूमि पर प्रदर्शन करने की आज्ञा दी जाती है।

3. 42 सीमांत कृषकों तथा कृषि श्रमिकों को योजनाओं में (मध्य प्रदेश में सीमांत कृषकों तथा कृषि श्रमिकों को दो योजनाओं सहित) उर्वरकों और कीटनाशक औषधियों सहित आदानों के क्रय तथा चुने हुए भाग लेने वाले व्यक्तियों की भूमि पर प्रदर्शन करने के लिये भी 33·1/3 प्रतिशत सहायता देने की व्यवस्था है।

(ख) 1. छोटे कृषकों को विकास एजेन्सी के अन्तर्गत, मध्य प्रदेश की तीन परियोजनाओं में से प्रत्येक में, 50,0`0 छोटे कृषकों (2.5 से 10 एकड़ भूमि तक जोत वाले) के विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत आने की आशा है।

2. मध्य प्रदेश के सीमान्त कृषकों तथा कृषि श्रमिकों को दो परियोजनाओं में से प्रत्येक में, लगभग 15,000 सीमान्त कृषको (साधारणतया 2.5 एकड़ से कम जोत वाले) और 5,000 कृषि श्रमिकों (जिनके पास निवास-स्थान हो और जिनकी कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत आय कृषि कार्यों से होती हो) के विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत आने की आशा है।

Price of D. D. A. Flats for Low Income Group.

6194. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price charged by the Delhi Development Authority from the allottees of flats in the Low Income Group in the various localities is the same for the flats which are allotted on cash down basis and hire purcase basis;

(b) whether price charged by the Delhi Development Authority from the allottees of flats in Low Income Group in Wazirpur Residential Scheme on hire purchase basis is higher than the Price charged from the allottees on cash down basis; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) (a) Yes, Sir. An exception was however, made in the case of 188 Low Income Group flats constructed in the Wazirpur Residential Scheme.

(b) Yes, Sir. By Rs. 500/-.

(c) In the case of hire purchase only 20% of the price was recovered from the allottees before completion, whereas in the case of cash down basis, the allottees were required to pay 60% of the price in the corresponding period.

Admission of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi

6195. SHRI ANANT PRASAD DHUSIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students who applied for admission to the Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi, during the last three years;

(b) the number of seats reserved in the said medical college for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students and the number of seats actually filled by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students during the last three years;

(c) whether under some orders of the Health Ministry, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students with 45% marks in three of the four compulsory subjects in Science of F.Sc. or Pre-Medical Examination will be admitted in the Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi; if so, whether some students having the above requisite qualification or more qualification were refused admission; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to ensure that all the seats reserved for

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students in this college are filled by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING. (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a)

1969	—	1
1970	—	4
1971	—	5

(b)

	No. of seats reserved	No. of seats actually filled up
1969	... 20	1
1970	... 20	4
1971	... 26	5

(c) The Ministry of Health have issued a circular to all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations during 1970 requesting them to advise the Universities within their jurisdiction not to prescribe a higher percentage of marks than 45% at the qualifying examination for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates. However, the Delhi University, to which the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital is affiliated, have prescribed 55% marks for general students and 50% marks for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes students. The admission to the Lady Hardinge Medical College is made accordingly.

(d) The Government have already taken up the matter of admission of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes students securing 45% marks in their qualifying examination with the University of Delhi and this matter is still under consideration of the University.

Raising of the Outer Compound Walls of the Residential Quarters on Market Road, Gole Market, New Delhi

6196. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Post Office multi-storeyed building on Market Road, Gole Market, New Delhi, overlooks certain residential quarters and has thus direct view of the compounds and rear rooms of the quarters ;

(b) whether the 24 hour dazzling tube-lights in the multi-storeyed building are also a disturbing factor during the summer nights when the residents sleep in the courtyards ; and

(c) whether to mitigate the above difficulties of the residents to some extent, Government would raise the outer compond walls of the affected quarters by a few feet ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No such complaint has been received.

(c) There is no such proposal.

Supreme Court Verdict on Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1964

6197. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Supreme Court had struck down various clauses of Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1964 as amended in its recent verdict ;

(b) if so, the likely consequences of the verdict in Kerala ;

(c) whether the Government intends to give immediate Constitutional protection to this Act by including it in the 9th Schedule of the Constitution ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken so far by the Government in that direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d). The matter relating to protection of Kerala Legislation is under examination of the Government of India and a decision will be taken soon.

Shortage of Confiscated Goods in National Cooperative Consumers Federation Limited, Bombay

6198. SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether a huge shortage of confiscated goods has been detected in the stocks of the National Cooperative Consumers Federation Limited, Bombay Branch ; and

(b) if so, the factual position and action taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) and (b) . The factual position and the action taken by the federation in the matter as are under :

The Bombay Branch of the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation, Limited started the lifting of confiscated goods directly from the customs and Central Excise, Bombay and Surat, from September, 1969, onwards. Verification of stocks as on 30-6-70 (*i. e.* the last day of the cooperative year 1969-70) revealed that there was a shortage amounting to Rs. 5311·28, out of the total quantity of stock of confiscated goods, valued at about Rs. 98.00 lakhs, lifted during that year. A sum of Rs. 2625·00 was recovered from an employee, who was held responsible for that much of shortage, and the balance of shortage amounted to Rs. 2686.28 only forming 0.025% of the value of the goods handled. For the cooperative year 1970-71, stock verification at Bombay Branch as on 30-6-71 revealed a shortage of Rs. 2379·42, out of the total quantity valued at about Rs. 1·42 crores lifted during that year forming 0.016% of the value of the goods handled. These shortages were reported by the Federation to their Board of Directors for consideration and action to write-off the shortages.

D. D. A. Registration for 2nd Phase of Group Housing Scheme

6199. SHRI RAMKANWAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons registered under the Delhi Development Authority Registration for 2nd phase under each group housing scheme ;

(b) the number of flats under construction now, in each group, locality-wise ;

(c) when the date of which the first offer for flats will be made by the Delhi Development Authority under each group ; and

(d) the time by which all the registered applicants would get their flats ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a)

Janta Group	3 95
Low Income Group	5884
Middle Income Group	9331

(b)

	Janta Group	Low Income Group	Middle Income Group
Pankha Road	—	1600	2400
Munirka	—	—	1000
Malviya Nagar	—	—	448
Rajouri Garden (G-8)	—	436	573
Sunlight	—	176	—
Madangir	382	—	—
Madipur	1512	—	—
Kalkaji	1288	1066	—
	3182	3278	4421

(c) After about three months.

(d) In about two years.

Refresher Course for Pharmacist

6200. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Pharmacy Council of India have taken a decision to start a refresher course to unskilled persons for making them a full-fledged Pharmacists with a view to make up the deficiency of Pharmacist; and

(b) if so, whether it is in conformity with the letter and spirit of Pharmacy Act, 1948 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D.P. CHATTOPA-

DHYAYA):(a) The Pharmacy Council of India has not considered the question of starting a refresher course for unskilled persons.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of a new Variety of Rice at Central Rice Research Institute, Bidyadharpur, Orissa

6201. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Central Rice Research Institute at Bidyadharpur in Orissa has developed a new high yielding variety of rice by crossbredding a Hungarian strain with a local variety ; and

(b) if so, whether Agricultural Scientists will be asked to develop a harder variety of rice to suit the needs of the average Indian farmer who cannot reach his hands to some sophisticated equipment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes. Eight tined cultures from this cross possess a fair degree of cold tolerance and good yield potential and considered suitable for early sowing in the second crop season (December-April) in south and north eastern regions. These are under test in these regions.

(b) Scientists at the Institute have the objective of breeding hardy varieties suitable for stress conditions like drought and water legging and resistance to posts and diseases.

Safeguard of interest of tobacco growers

6202. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government propose to avoid the adverse effects of the tobacco crop of 1971-72 on account of the propoganda done by the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company controlling 80 percent of tobacco crop; and

(b) whether the need for introducing regulated marketing system and the auction is felt badly so that the gowers are assured of equity price and if so, the steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Apart from the fact that the India Leaf Development Corporation issued a press statement commenting on the quality of the VFC tobacco produced in Andhra Pradesh this year the fact that there was increased production of this variety of tobacco this year resulted in a depression in the price of tobacco in the beginning of the season. With a view to alleviate hardship of growers and to see that reasonable prices are paid to them, the Government asked the State Trading Corporation to enter the tobacco market and purchase unsold quantities of tobacco from growers. The State Trading Corporation has made substantial purchases and the prices have considerably improved after the STC's entry into the market.

(b) The question of establishing regulated markets where tobacco could be sold after preliminary grading and through open auction to ensure remunerative price to the growers is under consideration.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported Apprehension of submersion of some U.P. Villages due to proposed construction of Buxar-Koiloor embankment

श्री भारखन्डे राय (घोसी) : मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक-महत्व के निम्न लिखित विषय की ओर सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं ओर प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

> बिहार सरकार द्वारा बक्सर-कोइलूर तटबन्ध के प्रस्तावित निर्माण से उक्त तटबन्ध के निकट उत्तर प्रदेश के लगभग एक हजार गांवों के डूब जाने का समाचार ।

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : गंगा नदी उत्तर प्रदेश में गाजीपुर और बलिया जिलों और बिहार के शाहाबाद जिले के बीच सीमा के रूप में है। जब गंगा में भारी बाढ़ आती है तो इस पहुँच में वह अपने दोनों किनारों से उमड़ कर बहने लगती है और नदी के दोनों ओर बहुत बड़े क्षेत्र

[श्री भारखन्डे राय]

जल मग्न हो जाते हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप फसलों और घरों को क्षति पहुंचती है।

1955-56 में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने अपने क्षेत्र में नदी के बायें किनारे की लगभग 39,000 हेक्टेयर भूमि का बचाव करने के लिए बलिया से बकुला तक तटबंध के निर्माण का कार्य हाथ में लिया। जब निर्माण कार्य चल रहा था, तो बिहार सरकार ने इसके कार्यान्वयन पर इस आधार पर आपत्ति उठायी कि उससे दाहिने किनारे पर उनके क्षेत्र में पड़ने वाली भूमि प्रभावित होगी। यह विवाद गंगा ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी आयोग को निर्दिष्ट किया गया जिसने यह निर्दिष्ट किया कि जब तक दूसरे किनारे पर तटबंध के प्रभाव के पूरे अन्वेषण नहीं हो जाते और उससे अपेक्षित उपचारी उपायों का निश्चय भी नही हो जाता, तटबंध पर आगे का निर्माण कार्य बन्द कर दिया जाए। इस निर्णय के लिये जाने के समय तक सिर्फ आधे किलोमिटर की लम्बाई को छोड़कर बलिया-बैरिया बन्ध का निर्माण 33 किलोमीटर की लम्बाई में किया जा चुका था और संसार टोला-बकुला बंध का निर्माण भी अशंतः किया जा चुका था।

1966 में, बिहार सरकार ने लगभग 80,000 हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र के बचाव के लिए दाहिनी तरफ तटबन्ध के निर्माण की एक स्कीम तैयार की। तब यह सुझाव दिया गया था कि इससे पहले कि स्कीम को अंतिम रूप दिया जाए, तटबन्धों का कुल प्रभाव निश्चित करने के लिए माडल अध्ययन किए जाएं। केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत अनुसंधान केन्द्र पूना में किये गये माडल परीक्षणों से यह पता चला है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में तटबंधों के पूर्ण किये जाने पर और बिहार की तरफ तटबंध के निर्माण से बाढ़ की ऊंचाइयों में उत्तर प्रदेश की तरफ 34 सेंटीमीटर से 67 सेंटीमीटर के बीच और बिहार की तरफ 9 सेंटीमीटर से 65 सेंटीमीटर के बीच में वृद्धि होगी, ऐसा बक्सर में गंगा में 18100 क्यूमेक्स (17 लाख क्यूसेक), इंचकेप पुल पर आगरा में 29000 क्यूमेक्स (10 3 लाख क्यूसेक) कोइलवर पर सोन में 17560 क्यूमेक्स (6.2 लाख क्यूसेक) और दीघा पर गंगा मे 94860 क्यूमेक्स (35 5 लाख क्यूमेक) की अधिकतम बाढ़ों के एक ही समय में एक साथ मिल जाने की आत्यांतिक स्थिति में होगा। बक्सर में गंगा में लगभग 39600 क्यूमेक्स (14 लाख क्यूसेक) और इंचकेप में आगरा में और कोइलवर में सोन में प्रत्येक के मामले में 17100 क्यूमेक्स (6 लाख क्यूसेक) जल के निस्सार के साथ यह वृद्धि, 1971 की बाढ स्थितियों जैसी स्थितियों में, अधिकतम लगभग 30 सेंटीमीटर ही होगी।

हाल के वर्षों के बाढ़ों के अनुभव के परिणामस्वरूप, यह आवश्यक समझा गया है कि बिहार में लगभग 80,000 हेक्टेयर के और उत्तर प्रदेश में 15000 हेक्टेयर अतिरिक्त भूमि के बचाव के लिए बिहार की तरफ तटबंध का निर्माण तेजी से किया जाए और उत्तर प्रदेश की तरफ के शेष भागों को पूर्ण किया जाए। इन तटबंधों का प्रतिकूल प्रभाव तटबंधों के भीतर आने वाले उन्हीं क्षेत्रो तक सीमित होगा, जो इस समय भी प्रभावित होते हैं, लेकिन इसमें अन्तर सिर्फ इतना होगा कि बहुत अधिक ऊंचाई की बाढ़ों के दौरान जल प्लावन की गहराई थोड़ी अधिक होगी। उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के तटबंधों के भीतर आने वाले ग्रामो की संख्या का ठीक-ठीक अनुमान अभी लगाया जाना है लेकिन मोटे तौर पर उनकी संख्या लगभग 200 होगी।

बिहार राज्य सरकार दाहिने तटपर तटबंध के निर्माण की स्कीम को अन्तिम रूप दे रही है।

श्री भारखन्डे राय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गंगा के दोनों किनारों की स्थिति यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश क्षेत्र में बलिया बैरिया बांध, जैसा वक्तव्य में स्वीकार किया गया है, करीब-करीब

पूरा हो चुका है, लेकिन साथ ही बलिया की तरफ बनने वाले बांध का निर्माण बिहार सरकार की आपत्ति पर रोक दिया गया है, जो आज तक रुका पड़ा हुआ है। जो प्रस्तावित बांध है उससे करीब-करीब नौरंगा गांव समूह, भुवाल छपरा गांव समूह, जब ही डियारा गांव समूह, शिवपुर डियारा गांव समूह, उमरपुर डियारा गांव समूह के बारे में सरकार का अनुमान सही नहीं है। हम लोगों की सूचना के अनुसार लगभग एक हजार गांव प्रभावित हो रहे हैं और इस बांध के बनाये जाने के बाद यह गांव डूब जायेंगे।

जहां तक सरकार का अपने बयान में कहना है कि थोड़ी पानी की ऊंचाई में फिर बढ़ती होगी, तो थोड़ी ही बढ़ती में तो प्राण चले जाते हैं। इस प्रश्न के उठाने का अर्थ यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की तरफ से इस पर आपत्ति पेश की गई है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सारी समस्याओं के समाधान के लिये वह इस मसले में माडल सर्वे के लिये फिर से तैयार है, क्योंकि गत वर्ष जो बाढ़ आई थी देश में, उसमें पंजाब को छोड़कर करीब-करीब समस्त उत्तर भारत ग्रस्त हो चुका था। बिहार और यू० पी० भी पूरी तरह प्रभावित थे। असम और बंगाल भी प्रभावित थे? इस प्रकार के अनुभव के बाद क्या सरकार नये सिरे से इस पूरी समस्या को लेकर यू० पी० और बिहार में समन्वित माडल सर्वे करने के लिये तैयार है?

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो बांध उत्तर प्रदेश की बलिया साइड में रुके पड़े हैं उनके निर्माण कार्य को भी अगर यह बांध बनता है, हाथ में लेने का आपका विचार है?

तीसरी बात यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार, बिहार सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार इन तीनों की एक टाइपार्टाइट कान्फ्रेंस में इस बात के हर पहलू पर विचार करके क्या आप कोई अन्तिम निर्णय करेंगे और तब तक के लिए इस तटबंध के निर्माण को आप स्थगित रखेंगे?

मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस विषय पर बहुत ही स्पष्ट अपने विचार हमारे सामने रखें और जो हमने सुझाव दिये हैं क्या उनको स्वीकार करके केन्द्रीय सरकार इस विषय में मध्यस्थ के रूप में कार्य करेगी और किसी तरह की कोई उलझन पैदा हो तो क्या उसको वह रोकेगी? जिन एक हजार गांवों के डूब जाने की आशंका हो गई है, मान्यवर, ये वही गांव हैं जो उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के बीच सीमा विवाद का कारण बने रहे हैं और बहुत दिनों तक यह मसला अटका रहा है। बाद में त्रिवेदी एवार्ड के अन्तर्गत इन गांवों को उत्तर प्रदेश से बिहार को दे दिया गया था।

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): We have been discussing this for the last 14 years. A study has been made and a model test done. According to our information, the number of villages is about 200. But these have got to be removed. They are subject to inundation every year. Now, when a bank has been constructed on the U. P side, it is not fair to deny the construction of a bank on the other side, on Bihar side That has gone into very carefully. Of course, the sufferings of the people involved there have to be minimised. I want to submit one thing that have been such a number of cases. On the Kosi river, we have constructed banks on both sides, and there are a number of villages within the embankment in between. These people cannot be helped. They have got to go to a safer place during these monsoon months.

The gaps are to be closed on the U. P. side and the bank constructed on the Bihar side. These things are to be done simultaneously. Therefore, I do not see any reason why we should hold up the work. The hon. Member has suggested that such of those villages which are on the border-line should be protected They will be protected. The number will not be very high. We will take measures which can protect these border villages. Otherwise, there is no reason why we should hold up this work.

श्री झारखंडे राय : अगर सरकार इस सब के बावजूद भी इस बात पर दृढ़ है कि बह बांध बने तो बह जो एक हजार गांव हैं—इनकी संख्या कुछ कम भी हो सकती है—इनकी रक्षा का सरकार ने कोई ध्यान रखा है या कोई स्कीम उसने बनाई है ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Whatever be the number, it would be an ideal thing for these villagers to get out of that place during these monsoon months. What can you do otherwise ? It is much better they go out to a safer place during these four months. They must get out. If they are willing to go. we will assist in the rehabilitation of these people behind the bank. Afterwards, they can go back to their place.

श्री तारकेश्वर पांडे (सलेमपुर) : गंगा के दोनों तरफ, एक तरफ शाहबाद है और दूसरी तरफ उत्तर प्रदेश का बलिया जिला है। यहां पर नए बांध की यह जो योजना बनाई गई है, यह क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार की सहमति से बनाई गई है, ? क्या उससे इसके बारे में पूछा गया है और अगर पूछा गया है तो उसकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि गंगा नदी के दाएं तटों पर यहां कितने गांवों पर इसका असर पड़ेगा और उनकी जन संख्या क्या है और उनकी रक्षा के लिए क्या सरकार ने किसी प्रकार की योजना को तैयार किया है ?

यह बहुत लम्बा बांध बनाया जा रहा है...

एक माननीय सदस्य : बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा नहीं है।

श्री तारकेश्वर पांडे : मेरे हिसाब से बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा है। आपके हिसाब से पांच मील का बांध है। लेकिन मेरे हिसाब से लम्बा चौड़ा जो बांध बनाया जा रहा है इस बांध से गंगा नदी के बीच और इसके दोनों तरफ इसकी अधिकतम और न्यूनतम लम्बाई कितनी होगी। बिहार भी है और उत्तर प्रदेश भी है। क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार में किसी ऐसी योजना पर विचार किया है कि इन गांवों में रहने वाले लाखों लोगों का भविष्य क्या होगा ?

मैं सरकार के वक्तव्य को मिथ्या मानताहूं। हम उस स्टेट के रहने वाले हैं। वहां गंगा भी है और घाघरा भी है। गंगा में भी बांध है और घाघरा के किनारे भी बांध है। बीच का दर्वाजा खुला हुआ है। यह करीब बारह बरस से खुला हुआ है। मंत्री महोदय स्वयं भी वहां पर गए थे। वह समीप तक गए थे। वह दर्वाजा भी अभी तक बन्द नहीं हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय के जाने का क्या परिणाम हुआ है मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि अभी तक कोई परिणाम निकला है। इस पर भी प्रकाश आप डालें।

Dr. K. L. RAO : The scheme has been agreed to by both. On the U. P. side. the hon. Member had said, there was a gap. That will now be filled up. The embankment will be constructed right from Balia along both Ganga and Gagra. The agreement has been to fill that gap on one side and extend the bank, and on the other side to construct a new bank, which will protect the Bihar side And that is what is being done. I know full well that quite a number of villages are there, so many people are there, but we have to take the decision some time. People living in those areas are exposed to danger every year and it is better that they are evacuated during the monsoon months.

श्री तारकेश्वर पांडे : इसकी लम्बाई लगभग सत्तर अस्सी मील की है। गंगा के दोनों तरफ इनसे कितने गांव एफैक्टिड होंगे और उनकी जन संख्या क्या है ? क्या सरकार के पास कोई योजना है कि गंगा के किनारे जो गांव बसे हुए हैं उनको कहां बसाया जायगा ?

DR. K. L. RAO : The number of villages may be about 200 and the population will be at the rate of about 500 people in each village. The aim of the Governments is to see that the people are rehabili-

tated and provided areas outside the bank and not on the riverside.

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल (बागपत) : बिहार सरकार जो बांध बना रही है तो उसके लिए कोई माडल सर्वे कराया गया है या नही ? यदि कराया गया है तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ? क्या उससे यह भी पता चलता है कि इससे कितनी हानि जनसंख्या को होगी ।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की इसके लिए क्या स्वीकृति ली जा चुकी है, यदि हां तो कब ?

जो बांध लगाया जा रहा है इसके अन्दर यह कहा जाता है कि एक हजार के करीब गाव आ जाएंगे और उन गावों की जन सख्या करीब दो लाख होगी । अब मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन गावों की सुरक्षा के बारे मे क्या किया जा रहा है ? इस बाध से कितनी आबादी को और कितनी जमीन को फायदा होगा ?

DR. K L. RAO : I have already answered the question. The area that will be benefited is about one lakh hectares or 2½ lakh acres, and the people who will be benefited will be of the order of 3 to 4 lakhs. Fuether, the people in the Diara area, that is, in between the embankments, can still cultivate in the *Rabi* period and protection will be given for about 3½ lakhs of acres.

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पूछा है कि इस बांध के बनाने से जो एक हजार गांव उजाड़े जा रहे हैं, वह ज्यादा हानि है या बिहार में जो ज़मीन या आबादी बचेगी, वह ज्यादा है। मन्त्री महोदय दोनों मे फ़र्क बता दें ।

DR. K. L. RAO : As I submitted already, the villages are about 200 and the population is 1 lakh people. They are already affected by floods every year. We cannot help that. So, what I have been submitting is that by the construction of the bank, 2½ lakhs acres will be benefitted and the population benefitted will be 3 lakhs people.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जीवन-मरण का सवाल है । मंत्री महोदय के जवाब से लगता है कि वह स्वय किसान नही हैं और उन को किसानों की समस्याओ की जानकारी नही हैं । उन्होने कहा है कि किसान आठ महीने तक अपने क्षेत्र में खेती करें और चार महीने के लिए वहा से हट जायें। किसान वही रहेगा, जहां उस की जीविका या जमीन होगी । क्या वह चार महीने के लिए बलिया चला जाये, जहा ज़मीन नही है ? या क्या वह बक्सर, शाहाबाद, लखनऊ या आन्ध्र-प्रदेश चला जाये ? आखिर किसान चार महीने के लिए कहां जा सकते हैं और कैसे जा सकते है ? मंत्री महोदय को किसानो के विषय मे जानकारी नही है और वह बहुत अव्यावहारिक बात कर रहे है ।

मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने स्वीकृति दे दी है । मेरे पास यह चिट्ठी है, जो यू० पी० के चीफ़ इंजीनियर ने श्री बंसल, जायंट सेक्रेटरी, मिनिस्ट्री आफ इरिगेशन, गवर्नमेंट आफ इडिया को लिखी है । यह चिट्ठी 5 मई, 1972 को लिखी गई है और इस का नम्बर 1284 । सी जी गंडक एड बलिया है । इस की कापी बिहार के चीफ़ इजीनियर, श्री वर्मा, को भेजी गई है । इस चिट्ठी में कहा गया है कि इस बारे में जानकारी दी जाये कि योजना क्या है और माडल सरवे की रिपोर्ट क्या है । इस चिट्ठी मे बाध बनाने का साफ विरोध किया गया है ।

बिहार सरकार के एतराज करने पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश मे कितने ही बांध बनने से रोक दिये और माडल सरवे के लिए बारह बरस तक लटकाये रखा । लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार वह भेदभाव की नीति अपना रही है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के एतराज करने पर भी कहा जा रहा है कि यह बांध बनाया जायेगा । उत्तर प्रदेश को इस बारे में कोई जानकारी नही है । उस को जानकारी नही दी जाती है । मंत्री महोदय कहतेहैं

[श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद]

कि यह बांध बनेगा। अगर यह बाँध बनेगा, तो हम भी जान देने के लिए तैयार हैं।

बिहार भी हमारा सूबा है और उत्तर प्रदेश भी हमारा सूबा है। इस बांध पर हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। लेकिन इंजीनियर्ज को देखना चाहिए कि जो बांध बनाया जाये, वह टूटेगा नहीं। बलिया में गत बाढ़ में बिड़ला बांध, तुरतीपार बांध और श्रीनगर बाध टूट गये है। इंजीनियर्ज इस प्रकार बांध बनवा कर देश का पैसा बर्बाद कर रहे हैं। यह साबित हो चुका है कि बाढ़ की समस्या का हल बांध नहीं हैं।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जिस चिट्ठी का मैंने हवाला दिया है, क्या मंत्री महोदय को उसकी जानकारी है? क्या मंत्री महोदय उत्तरप्रदेश और बिहार के मुख्य मंत्रियों और चीफ इंजीनियर्ज के साथ बैठ कर कोई रास्ता निकालेंगे? उन्होंने कहा है कि एक लाख लोग प्रभावित है। लेकिन गवर्नमेंट की रिपोर्ट है कि तीन लाख लोग प्रभावित है। हमारे सामने समस्या यह है कि ये तीन लाख लोग कहा जाये। ये जो एक हजार गांव गगा के किनारे हैं, उन को ऊचा कर के जोड़ दिया जाये और उन से तटबंध का काम लिया जाये। गंगा को पाच छः जगह ठोकर बना कर रेगुलेट किया जाये, ताकि उत्तरप्रदेश और बिहार में उस का पानी सीमा से बाहर न जाये।

DR. K. L. RAO : I am not able to understand the hon. Member objecting to the embankment. At Gayaghat there is an embankment which has been attacked by the Ganga and we have been spending lakhs of rupees. But the hon. Member has been insisting that that embankment must be protected because there are people behind it. Similarly, people on the other side also will be anxious to get protection by an embankment.

We want to protect as far as possible the villages which are far away from the river course and the inundation is 3' and we have tried to do and protect them as far as possible but, there are villages right on the bank of the river. Such villages we could not protect. They exist here also in Delhi, right in Delhi, in Jumna, like Jagatpur. Some people living on the river side come and say their villages are inundated. What can we do ? They have to go. Some villages Can be protected by the Construction of embankments. Necessary protection measures are being done. We are anxious not to cause any damage to anybody but it is not possible to avoid some damages.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार जानना चाहती है कि योजना क्या है और माडल सरवे की रिपोर्ट क्या है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार उन गांवों को बचाने के लिए तैयार है। मंत्री महोदय देश के सब से बड़े इन्जीनियर है। वह दोनों प्रदेशों के चीफ इंजीनियरों को मीटिंग में बुला कर उन गांवों को बचाने का कोई रास्ता निकालें। वह उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के मुख्य मंत्रियों को बुला कर इस समस्या का हल निकाले।

DR. K. L. RAO : I have not received any letter from the U. P. Government on the subject. As suggested by the hon. Member I will consult the various parties concerned to minimise the damage and see how protection can be given to the people affected to the extent possible.

SOME HON MEMBERS :—*rose* (Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record. (*Interruptions*)**

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I gave the notice at 10-30 (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKOR ; I have not had the time to look into that. (*Interruptions*) I don't want to shut anybody out. There is a certain procedure which has to be followed. You may Kindly see Rule 377. You gave certain notice under Rule 376. You should give me time to consider it. Regarding Calling Attention already one has been admitted. (*Interruption*)

** Not recorded.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose—*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Considering the high feelings of members, I will allow each one or two minutes to make a statement only one for each subject, not, two or three for every subject. Otherwise, it becomes a debate which I cannot allow. Only one for each subject-just mention it, that is all.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This fortnightly paper in Kerala *Nawab* had published a photostat in which the PA to the Home Minister of Kerala, Shri Karunakaran, says that the Minister had instructed Shri B. B. John, son-in-law ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He will realise that this is a State subject.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : Freedom of the press is involved.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : He should be allowed to complete his sentence.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have listened to him. He is mentioning about the name of a Minister in Kerala. If we start this precedent of discussing about Ministers of the States here, it will not be proper.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Photostat copy is here

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is for the Kerala Assembly to look into it. We can not set this precedent of discussing such matters here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is a different issue altogether.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : These are matters coming within the responsibility and purview of the State Assembly. If we start discussing these things about them, they will do likewise in their Assemblies about us. Then where does parliamentary democracy go ? I connot allow it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : ***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing that Shri Bosu says will go on record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : ***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He will kindly co-operete. I connot allow such matters to be discussed here. An editor has been taken into custody. It is the responsibility of the State Government.

SHRI P. K. DEO : On a point of order. This is on the point raised by Shri Bosu. This House has on many occasions discussed the conduct of Chief inisters of Various States. There was a historic ruling . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It does not matter. I am not going to be drawn into a discussion on this. If he is not satisfied with my ruling, he might meet me in my Chamber.

SHRI P. K. DEO ***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What Shri Deo says will not go on record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : If you want our co-operation, do not overdo it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I want his co-operation. But I cannot allow this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have not come here to sit dumb.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Of course, he is a very vocal and powerful member here. (*Interruptions*) Order, please. Mr. Bhogendra Jha.

12.35 hrs

Re. RAILWAYMEN'S STRIKE IN BARAUNI AREA FOR GRANT OF PROJECT ALLOWANCE

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar) : Sir, on the 8th February, 1971, the Railway Board through its letter agreed that the Barauni railwaymen will get a project allowance in accordance with the decision of the Board of Arbitration on the issue. Thereafter, the present Railway Minister violated this order of the Railway Board, and because of this, there has been a strike for 33 days in the Barauni area. (*Interruption*) thereafter, on the written, signed assurance of the Labour Minister that there would be no victimisation and that the demands would be granted according to the directive of the Board, the railway strike was withdrawn, and

** Not recorded.

[SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA]

on the assurance of the Labour Minister, we persuaded the workers to resume duty and they did. Thereafter, 4,000 Employees have been victimised for the last one year. During the Bangla Desh crisis, they forgot all their families and they performed their duty well, because the Barauni area is the lifeline in that part of our country. Now, the Railway Minister is adamant. The families of those workers are starving; their children are starving; the workers remain suspended The Labour Minister has accepted in the House and said-to quote his own words—"I have given the assurance; I tried my best; I plead helplessness." The Railway Minister is not prepared to hear the Labour Minister's words. I want to know whether there is only one Government or two Governments here. (*Interruptions*) I request you to direct that the Prime Minister herself come and tell us whether there are two governments or one government here, and whether the Labour Minister's own, signed assurance is going to be honoured or not. I request that the Prime Minister should come before the House and let us know (*Interruptions*) I seek your permission to lay on the Table of the House the copy of the assurance given by the I abour Minister. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, please. You know I agreed that I would allow the Member to make a statement But. that should not lead to any debate, in which case, the other Members would also like to have their say, it becomes a regular debate. Now, it is on record and the Government's attention has been drawn to it, and it is for the Government to take note of it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (ग्वालियर) उपाध्यक्ष जी, 11 तारीख के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में अमेरिका से श्री कृष्ण भाटिया का एक लेख छपा है जिस में कहा गया है कि राष्ट्रपति निक्सन के विशेष दूत मिस्टर किसिंजर दिल्ली आए थे, यहां आकर वह विदेश मंत्री से वार्ता कर के गए हैं। उन की यात्रा गुप्त थी। उसे पढने के बाद पहले तो ऐसा लगा कि यह मजाक है...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It sounds like a fairy tale.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : then he roamed about in Chandni Chowk.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : लेकिन इस का खण्डन होना चाहिए। श्री कृष्ण भाटिया फेयरी टेल्स नहीं लिखा करते। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस का खंडन किया जाय या इसकी पुष्टि की जाय।

12.39 hrs.

RE. DROUGHT AND WATER SCARCITY CONDITIONS IN WEST BENGAL

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, for the last several days, I have been trying to draw the attention, of the Speaker, through requests and also through Calling Attention notices, to the serious conditions that have developed in West Bengal due to unprecedented drought and scarcity of water and starvation deaths. Already, there have been 16 deaths due to starvation. In certain rural areas, the situation has developed to such an extent that the tanks have dried up and hundreds of tube-wells have dried up. The people in the rural areas are facing acute scarcity of water I have written to the Chief Minister of West Bengal about the steps to be taken. No reply has come so far I want to know from the Government. The former Chief Minister, Profulla Chandra Sen has said that he would fast unto death unless some provision is made for the supply of water in the rural areas.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We have given a call attention notice ; it is a serious matter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Because the Members are so anxious I have gone out of my way and I have allowed Members to mention, although strictly speaking it is the responsibility of the State Government.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : No, Sir,

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Since it is a big humanitarian problem, I have allowed him to make a statement.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is a concurrent subject. Drought in the eastern

region of India was discussed and the Central Government said that they had advanced certain aid to the States of West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and other parts for dealing with the drought situation there. I want to know from the Government the amount that they have given, whether it is sufficient.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Once I allow him, he will never know how to stop.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I want to know from the Government what steps the Government are going to take to meet water scarcity and starvation and other matters arising out of the drought situation in West Bengal.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : (Serampore) : This question must be discussed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Minister is here He has listened to the hon. Member. He must collect some information and prepare himself. I have allowed this off the cuff in this way How do you expect a responsible statement to come ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is not merely to go on record. Is it that you have given instructions to the hon. Minister to come out with a statement ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have said that the Hon. Minister is here and he has taken notice of what you said.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Have you asked him to make a statement ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have not. It is on record. The Minister is here. It is for him, if he wants to come forward with a statement.

MR. SAMAR GUHA : It affects millions of people .....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Banerjee..... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is not merely a question for record ; it affects the lives of millions of people——(*Interruptions**.)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, order All this will not go on record Papers to be laid.

——...

12.43 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT AND CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF THE SHIPPING DEVELOPMENT FUND COMMITTEE FOR 1969-70.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report and Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Shipping Development Fund Committee for the year 1969-70 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (6) of section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 2019/72].

12.44 hrs.

CORRECTIONS OF ANSWER TO S.Q. NO. 535 RE-REVISION OF MERIT-CUM-MEANS SCHOLARSHIPS FOR TECHNICAL STUDIES

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : The answer to the Starred Question No. 535 asked by Shri Ramavatar Shastri regarding revision of the merit-cum-means scholarship for Technical Studies and replied to on 24-4-1972 may kindly be referred to (copy enclosed). In view of the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education made at its meeting held on 22-4-1972, the part (c) of the answer already given has to be amended to read as follows :—

"(c) The All India Council for Technical Education recommended the scheme at its meeting held on 22nd April, 1972. The Central Government will take a decision soon in consultation with the Planning Commission."

(*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot be bullied in this way..... (*Interruptions*). I wanted to give Mr. Banerjee a chance but his other colleagues

*Not records.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKE]

will not allow him to take that chance. The hon Finance Minister.

12.45 hrs.

Finance Bil. 1972

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI JESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move :*

> "That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1972-73 be taken into consideration."

I had outlined the important features of the proposals contained in the Bill in my Budget speech. The details of the specific provisions in the Bill have been set forth in the Explanatory Memorandum circulated to the Hon'ble Members alongwith budget papers. I do not, therefore, consider it necessary to go over the entire ground again.

As Hon'ble Members are aware, we made a massive effort for resource mobilization during the last 12 months to meet the difficult situation which we faced. We have to utilize these resources to meet the essential requirements of the country as also to speed up the development process. The substantial increase in the outlay for the annual plan for 1972-73 including the provisions for the public sector programmes should step up industrial production and stimulate further economic growth. With a provision of Rs. 240 crores for schemes with an accent on social justice, the country should make further progress on programmes of growth with social justice.

The proposals made by me in the field of direct taxes have, by and large, been well received in this House as well as outside. The withdrawal of tax exemption in respect of casual and non-recurring receipts which are in the nature of income will make the taxation law more equitable and in line with the principle of taxing equally persons with equal capacity to pay. As Hon'ble Members are not doubt aware, persons having 'black' money are using the race course and lotteries to convert 'black' money into 'white'. The proposal in the Bill will put a curb on money washing through such devices. The modifications proposed in the scheme of tax exemption of charitable and religious trusts will reduce the misuse of tax-exempt funds of these trusts for giving benefits to the authors, substantial contributors, trustees and their relatives and for acquiring or maintaining control over business and industry. In order to enable the tax administration to tackle cases of tax evasion with international ramifications more effectively, the Central Government will be empowered to enter into tax treaties with foreign countries for exchange of information for purposes of preventing tax evasion and for recovery of taxes in the treaty countries on a reciprocal basis. The extension of the tax concession currently available in respect of provident fund contiributions, life insurancepr emia, etc. toc ontributions made towards the Unit-linked Insurance Plan of the Unit Trust of India will help in promoting savings, especially among persons in the middle income brackets. Exemption of recognised provident funds, approved superannuation funds and approved gratuity funds from wealth-tax and of approved gratuity funds from income-tax will encourage formation of irrevocable trusts for the benefit of employees in general.

The modifications in the direct taxation laws proposed in the Bill represent only a part of the effort to tackle the problem of tax evasion and tax arrears and to channelise investment in desired directions. As Hon'ble Members are aware, the Select Committee on the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1971 has recently submitted its report, and the House will soon be considering it. Under one of the provisions of that Bill, the Central Government will be empowered to acquire immovable properties at prices which correspond to those recorded in the sale deeds. Another provision seeks to debar the owner of a property held in *benami* name from enforcing his claim in a court of law unless he has declared the income from the property or the property itself before the tax authorities The administrative set up of the official valuation machinery will also be augmented. All these measures will, no doubt, provide a useful instrument of checking tax evasion and circulation of black money.

The Direct taxes Enquiry Committee headed by Shri K. N. Wanchoo, Ex-Chief Justice of India, has submitted its Final Report which contains a number of valuable and far-reaching suggestions for unearthing black money, preventing evasion and avoidance of taxes, reducing tax arrearsa nd for providing tax incentives for savings and investment We have taken special measure,

*Moved with the recommendation of the President,

to examine these recommendations expeditiously and I hope to bring forth a Bill to implement such of the recommendations as are acceptable to Government soon.

Turning now to the indirect taxes, Hon. ble Members are aware that taking the mood of the House into consideration which had voiced its concern at the increase in the excise duty levy on kerosene. I had, notwithstanding the fact that there would be a drop in excise and customs revenue of nearly Rs. 12 crores, reduced the increase in the levy from the original 6 paise per litre to 4 paise per litre. I had in announcing the concession, also answered criticisms voiced against the proposed increase in levy on other items. I had found myself unable to agree to the suggestions regarding these articles.

In the time between the general discussion and now, I have had the opportunity of carefully examining the various representations relating to indirect taxes by meeting the members of the trade and industry, discussing with my officers, as well as with certain Members of this House who had particular views to urge with regard to some of the proposals. One feature that I particularly noticed was that the number of representations received consequent on the Budget have been comparatively few, which in itself, I would venture to think, go to show that the proposals I had made were reasonably fair. They would not seem to need any further alteration. The concession on kerosene which was considered necessary has already been given effect to. The need for additional resources remains now as strong as ever, and any unnecessary sacrifice of revenue would unduly impair our resources position and would affect our essential programmes. I, therefore, commend the various provisions in the Finance Bill for the consideration of the House. I shall follow the discussions in the coming days with interest.

Sir, I move.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPKEAER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1972-73 be taken into consideration."

Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya .... (*interruptions*) Kindly listen to me. You have seen for yourself that I tried my level best to accommodate everyone. I would expect that hon. Members should also be considerate to each other. It is parliamentary etiquette that when I ask one member to speak others should not go on shouting and not allow him to speak. I have conveyed to Shri Banerjee the suggestion that he can raiseit after lunch ..(*interruptions*) I cannot break the procedure. We have already taken up the Finance Bill for consideration. It has been the convention.....(*interruptions*) I have not finished yet. I am on my legs.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : When you permitted Shri Samar Guha, you should permit me also.....(*interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are certain limits to which I can permit, not beyond that. Now, Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya .. ..(*interruptions*)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampur) : How can I speak when the House is not calm ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : if he is not speaking than I will call Dr. Rao.

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE : Why not the opposition speaker first ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have called him, but he did not speak.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Sir, I protest against it . .(*interruptions*) What did the Finance Minister say ? We could not hear a word .. ..(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : **

SHRI S. M. BENERJEE : **

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : **

12.55 hrs

RE. ALLEGED INSULT OF CERTAIN M.Ps. BY THE MINISTER OR RAILWAYS

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT. (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : May I say a word ? So far as the point raised by Prof. Samar Guha is concerned, the Mini

**Not recorded.

ster concerned has listened to that and whatever information is available, I think, will be made available at his convenience, as soon as possible So far as the question of strong feelings expressed on the other side about some incident is concerned, I would only say that the Mambers should cooperate..... (*Interruptions*) Whatever your grievances, we shall convey it to the Prime Minister. The Government is seized of the matter.

Sir, you have already allowed Mr. S. M. Banerjee to raise that point at 2 O'Clock. I do not know why the proceedings of the House should be held up like this. Why should the whole House be held to ransom like this ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : (Alipore) May I make a submission ? The matter about Barauni strike has been raised here. But the point which is not being focussed properly is that when the senior Members of this House. Mr. Bhogendra Jha, Mr. Sarjoo Pandey and others, went yesterday to meet Mr. Hanumanthaiya in his house, on behalf of railwaymen, they were told, "You get out of my house." That is why the feelings are running so high. (*Interruptions*) We want the Minister to be brought here and he should tell us (*Interruptions*) You cannot insult Members of Parliament like that. He may insult railway workers but he cannot insult his colleagues in the House.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : All Members of Parliament are equal and have the same respect. There is no question about that. (*Interruptions*) I have already said that we shall convey it to the Prime Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned for lunch to meet again at 2 o'Clock.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at two minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI K.N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

Re. ANTI VIETNAM WAR DEMONSTRATION AT U. S. EMBASSY IN NEW DELHI

कई माननीय सदस्य : सभापति जी,.....

सभापति महोदय : आप सब लोग बैठ जाइये । माननीय बनर्जी बोलें, उसके बाद देखा जायगा ।

SHRI S.M. BANNERJEE (Kanpur): Iam happy, Sir, I have been given a chance. With your permission I wish to mention that last Friday, on 12th May 1972, there was some antiwar demonstration organized by the Youth Federation of Delhi in which ladies and gentlemen participated. The demonstrators wanted to go to the U S. Embassay to lodge their protest against the most brutal attack of president Nixon in Vietnam. Generally. the demonstrators are allowed to go near the gates...

MR. CHAIRMAN : What does the hon. Member want to say ? He should be brief.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : The demonstrators were not allowed by the Police to go near the U. S. Embassay which was very unusual. Not only this, they stopped them at the main road. Four rings of police cordon were thrown in front of the Embassy. Even in America at the time of demonstration demonstrators are not treated as shabbily as was done here. The demonstrators were stopped at the main road. They wanted to go near the gate, but they were not allowed.

What is more important is that the woman demonstrators, specially Miss Bulu Roychowdhury, were manhandled by the police ; they were pushed aside. I can show the photographs, how the ladies were treated. There were certain agent provocaters who threw crackers to discredit the Youth Federation, and I am sure that this is the work of CIA. I would only request this. The police is hatching up a case that the demonstrators brought crackers and wanted to throw at the U.S. Embassy. Although we feel that the U. S. Embassy should be blown off, we have never done that, we never believe in that. The Home Minister must investigate into the whole thing and see that those who have been arrested are released immediately. At least those police officers responsible for such a thing should be suspended immediately. The Minister may take note of it.

MR CHAIRMAN : It is all recorded. They will see. I cannot give any directions.

Here, according to rules, if anybody wants to raise anything on the floor of the House, he must write to the Speaker. I think none of you have written and still you are raising it. There was tension in the beginning. So I have allowed it once. But everytime is not to be treated as Zero Hour. These questions are generally raised during zero hour.....(*Interruptions*) You please take your seat. Because you did not get an opportunity to raise it, as a special case I am allowing it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : But, let the Minister say something, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is on the record. I am not asking.

In the first hour, there was some question about the Railway Minister. I will give him opportunity to clarify his position. That only I will do.

14.07 hrs.

Re. ALLEGED FORCIBLE CAPTURE OF ELECTION BOOTHS IN BIHAR

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, कल बिहार में रामगढ़ विधान सभा क्षेत्र में चुनाव हुआ। उस चुनाव में करफ्यू लगाया गया, छतरपुर गांव में, और मारपीट कई जगह हुई। उसके बारे में हम दो तार आप के सामने पढ़ना चाहते हैं।

सभापति महोदय : यह तो स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। इलेक्शन होता है स्टेट में। वहां कफ्यूं लगा कर लाठी चार्ज हुआ, क्या हुआ, यह मामला यहां से सम्बन्धित नहीं है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : कम्युनल रायट किया गया।

सभापति महोदय : मैंने आपकी बात सुन ली। जो आपको तार आया है यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। इलेक्शन से सम्बन्धित होगा तो इलेक्शन कमीशन इसको देखेगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

".... .Telephonic Message from CPI candidate Ramgarh that gangsters of Jansangh candidate capturing many booths and forcibly stamping ballot papers with connivance of officer at Chitarapur Ramgarh Cantt. Lapanga Bhurkunda and others/ . / Police and Magistrate onlookers/ . / Request suspension poll/ . /—

Jagannath Sarkar Secretary
Bihar CPI."

"...Returning officer Ramgarh acting in collusion Jansangh candidate / . / Apprehended foulplay during counting/ . / Request appointment of observer during counting.....Jagannath Sarkar, Secretary Bihar CPI."

यह तार श्री जगन्नाथ सरकार, सेक्रेट्री, बिहार यूनिट, सी० पी० आई० का है।

सभापति महोदय : इससे इस हाउस से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। यह इलेक्शन का मामला है यह स्टेट का मामला है, यह इलेक्शन पेटीशन का मामला है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इलेक्शन कमीशन के सामने बात आ चुकी है।

सभापति महोदय : यह इलेक्शन पेटीशन का मामला है, वहां जायगा। रेकार्ड पर चला गया क्योंकि हमने आपको अलाऊ कर दिया। अब आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इलेक्शन नहीं होने दिया। (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : यह विषय रेकार्ड में चला गया काफी है। अब आप बैठिये।

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : मेरा ऐसा कहना है कि जो कुछ हुआ है, यह गलत है। क्या इसकी जांच करायी जायेगी ? मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि यह जो हरकतें हैं यह हमारी तरफ से नहीं हुई। यह लोग खुद करते हैं और आरोप हम पर लगाते हैं।

सभापति महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये । हमने आपको परमीशन नहीं दी है ।

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : जो कुछ कहा गया यह यहां का विषय नहीं है, उसको रेकार्ड पर नहीं जाना चाहिये ।

सभापति महोदय : जी नहीं, वह जायगा क्योंकि हमने माननीय रामावतार शास्त्री को अलाऊ किया था, इसलिये वह रेकार्ड पर चला गया ।

14.10 hrs.

RE. ALLEGED INSULT OF CERTAIN MPS BY THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS—*Contd.*

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : Sir, I was not here and in my absence certain hon. Members alleged that I insulted them and refused to see them.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : That is not the main thing.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : That is also one thing.

सभापति महोदय : शास्त्री जी, यह बात ठीक नही है । आप पहले इनकी बात सुन लीजिए और बाद में अगर कोई बात पूछनी हो तो पूछ लीजिए ।

SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA : I can only submit in all humility the House that none of those things are true. Only 3 Members wanted to see me, Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri Bhogendra Jha sabeb, and Shri Sarjoo Pandey. They themselves know. They sat with me. I gave them tea, coffee and coca-cola ..(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : आप जरा सुनिये । आप एक डिस्सिपलिंड पार्टी के आदमी हैं । आप के लीडर बैठे हुए हैं । श्री भोगेन्द्र झा का वे नाम ले रहे हैं । अगर उनको कुछ स्पेशल करना होगा तो स्वयं वे कर लेगें । आप मेहरबानी करके बैठिये और थोड़ा अपने ऊपर रेस्ट्रेन्ट रखिये ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : ये 13 और 14 दोनों को मिला रहे हैं । 13 की अलग बात है और 14 की अलग बात है ।...व्यवधान...

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : We discussed for 3 hours. They asked me to address the workmen. I spoke in English. Shri Bhogendra Jha translated in Hindi. There was no question of insult to anybody.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : ये क्या बातें करते हैं...**...

सभापति महोदय : शास्त्री जी जरा आप सुनिये । जो कुछ ये कह रहे हैं वह रिकार्ड पर नहीं जायगा । इस तरह का आप बिहैवियर मत कीजिए ।

यह कोई तरीका नहीं है । आप मेहरबानी करके बैठ जाइये । जब आप बोल रहे थे तो...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उन्होंने भी तो कहा है ।...व्यवधान...

सभापति महोदय : आप एजीटेटिव मत होइये और मेहरबानी करके बैठ जाइए ।

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : My hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta, for whom I have great respect, it seems, said that I insulted a lady worker or some such thing also.....

AN HON. MEMBER : Only Members of Parliament.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : The only time was that the hon. Members of the Communist party who are very chivalrous, did not bring any lady with them.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : You are equally chivalrous. You have not broken the service of any lady worker ; you have imposed this on the services of 5,000 men.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We do not bring lady workers everywhere.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : The question raised by my friend Mr. Indrajit Gupta ji is an old question. Because of

**Not recorded.

Barauni and Garhara strike the country was put to a loss of Rs. 4 crores. They went on illegal strike Automatically some punishments are attracted to people who participated in that strike. Therefore break in service was not something imposed, but according to the rule, this is attracted by those who went on strike.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What was the assurance given before the strike was withdrawn ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I only appeal to my friend Shastri ji, who bears tne name of Ram, to tell me whether any assurance I have given in this House on that subject In the statement I have given then there was no assurance of any kind.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : (Serampore) But his colleague, Shri Khadilkar has.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : On the other hand, I told them personally this. After all, they are our countrymen. I am not a person who will make any distinction between a party and a party ; my age as at least impels me not to go technically on party lines. I have told them certain things and if those things are done, the question of break in service would be reconsidered. I have discussed it with them. They know it. I do not want to go into details.

On the question of recognition, I told them it is before a court of law. Shri Banerjee was convinced. When I explained that if it is a question of law, it has to be referred to the law Ministry, where it can be examined and looked into, he agreed.

Regarding withdrawal of cases, there are about 43 criminal cases against some workers who indulged in violence and trespassed into the houses of officers. These are the allegations. I am not saying anything further about it. I cannot withdraw these cases. If these are to be withdrawn, it must be on the basis of some understanding arrived at between management and labour, and then we can go with a common request before the State Government for the purpose. Instead of producing a congenial atmosphere of goodwill and understanding, if members—some of them—make wild allegations against a man who is innocent, all that I beg of them, is let not any one of us in our anxiety spoil the good atmosphere that is being created. In spite of what Shri Bhogendra Jha has said, I have trust and confidence in him. He invited me to address the workers. I explainded to the workers the role of Parliament and how I will not be able to sustain losses on the railways because I have to go before Parliament for increase of fares and freight which Parliament generally does not allow. So I begged of the workers not to go on these illegal strikes. They quietly listened to me and went away at the end of the meeting. I am sure the hon. members concerned will tell this House that we parted with grace and goodwill. I do not know why they raised this question at all. I assure the House I am one of those people who practise democracy not for the sake of ministership ; I am one of those who have paid heavily by way of imprisonment and sacrifice to bring about a democratic order into existence in this country. I will be the last person to insult Parliament or any of its members thereof. As hon. members know, so far as my Ministry is concerned, MPs receive more respect at my Ministry's hands than at any time in the history of the Railways. Therefore, it is far from my intention to do that. Therefore, the communist party members have to talk to me, negotiate with me. I am not the final authority. According to law, the Railway Board is an autonomous organisation. I have to take their advice and counsel and then decide. Therefore, what good atmosphere they created yesterday be continued. It will in no way help if they make allegations either directly here or through any of their leaders elsewhere against me who has treated them most kindly and courteously.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : After the hon. Minister's statement and the clear elucidation of the facts, in all fairness let us create a good atmosphere in the House. In the morning, his resignation was demanded. I do not want to accentuate the problem. I would only say that whatever allegations are made should be born out by facts. From what has been stated now, it is clear that what was said in the morning was not borne out by facts (*Interruptions*).

सभापति महोदय : इसके ऊपर हम डिवेट एलाऊ नहीं कर रहे हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उधर के लोग भी तो बोल रहे हैं।

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : They should apologise.

सभापति महोदय : एक आदमी को हम एलाऊ करते है। वह आपका लीडर हो या कोई दूसरा आदमी, वह अगर कोई क्लेरीफिकेशन सीक करना चाहे, तो कर ले।

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : Those who made false allegations should at least express regret.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Yes.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : We say that it is correct.

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, यह बात सही है कि श्री हनुमन्थैया ने 13 मई की शाम को वर्कर्स के सामने जाकर ऐड्रेस किया और श्री भोगेन्द्र झा वहां मौजूद थे। उनको उन्होने खुद बुलाया था, और फिर वर्कर्स के सामने जाकर कहा कि हम सबके साथ न्याय करेंगे। वहां पर कोई गड़बड़ नहीं हुई। इसलिये डिमान्स्ट्रेशन पोस्टपोन किया गया। 14 तारीख को मैं, श्री बनर्जी और श्री भोगेन्द्र झा उनके यहां गये। उन्होने कहा कि जब तक चोरी और पिल्फरेज बन्द नही होगी तब तक ब्रेक इन सर्विस को कन्डोन नहीं करेंगे। दिस इज दि बर्डिंग आफ दी मिनिस्टर। हम लोगो ने कहा कि हम लोग कोशिश करेंगे, ऐटमास्फिअर क्रिएट करेंगे। लेकिन आपके आफिसर्स के खिलाफ ऐलिगेशन हैं। आप उसकी एन्क्वायरी कराइये। अगर कोई पेटी रेल वरकर उसको गिरफ्तार करता है या उसके खिलाफ ऐलिगेशन लाता है तो वर्कर को सस्पेंड किया जाता है। हम लोगों ने केस दिया हुआ है। उसके बाद उन्होंने कहा कि पहले आप चोरी और पिल्फरेज बन्द कीजिये, तब मैं सोचूंगा। उसके बाद हम लोगों ने कहा कि यह सम्भव नहीं है। हमारी यूनियन को आप रिकग्नाइज नहीं करते और उस यूनियन को रिकग्नाइज किया हुआ है जिस का रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : आप छोड़िये उस बात को।

श्री सरजू पांडे : जिस यूनियन का कानपुर में रजिस्ट्रेशन है और पटना में फाल्स रजिस्ट्रेशन है उसको आप ने रिकग्नाइज किया हुआ है। उसके बाद एक आदमी ने जरूर कहा कि आप के रेलवे अधिकारी जब तक नहीं मानेंगे तब तक चोरी बन्द नही होगी। उसके बाद उन्होंने कहा : शट आप, गो आउट फ्राम हियर। श्री भोगेन्द्र झा ने कहा कि आपने हम को बुलाया है। उन्होंने कहा कि मैंने नहीं बुलाया है, गो आउट फ्राम हियर। इसके बावजूद वह बैठे रहे और श्री बनर्जी ने विद कोल्डेड हैंड्स, हाथ जोड़कर उनसे कहा कि आप चार आदमियों की सर्विसेज को कंडोन कर दीजिये। उन्होंने हंसते हुए कहा कि हां, हां तुम बड़े चालाक ट्रेड यूनियन वाले हो (व्यवधान) आज चार के लिये कहते हो, कल और चार के लिये कहोगे, और इस तरह से अपनी बात पूरी कराना चाहते हो। (व्यवधान)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I said only for one.

श्री सरजू पांडे :...ऐसा आदमी मैंने नहीं देखा। इस मिनिस्टर को हिम्मत के साथ कहना चाहिये कि उन्होंने कहा या नहीं गो आउट। फाल्स यूनियन को रिकग्नाइज किये हुए हैं और उधर यूनियन के रिकग्निसन और सर्विसिज को कंडोन करने के मामलों को लेकर भूख हड़ताल चल रही है मिनिस्टर के बंगले पर।

सभापति महोदय : अब आपकी बात खत्म हो गई, आप समाप्त कीजिये।

श्री सरजू पण्डे : इस वक्त हम आपको पंच

मानते हैं या कोई मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट हमारे केस को देखे और उसके बाद निर्णय करे। आप या वह मेम्बर जो भी फैसला करेंगे हम मान लेंगे।

सभापति महोदय : ठीक है, हो गई आप की बात।

श्री सरजू पाण्डे : लेकिन यहां सारी झूठी बातें मिनिस्टर ने कहीं हैं। यह कहते हैं कि किसी के साथ दुर्व्यवहार नही किया है। आप कांग्रेस मेम्बरो के दिल से पूछिये। उनके दिल में चोट है उसके व्यवहार से। एक-एक आदमी दुखी है उनके व्यवहार से। वह कहते हैं कि मैं जेल गया हू। वह कितने दिन के लिये जेल गये उतने दिन मे रेमिशन पा चुका हूं 1942 और 1941 के मूवमेंट मे। मैं उनसे कोई कम देश-भक्त नही हू जो वह देशभक्ति की बहादुरी दिखलाते है।

सभापति महोदय : अब छोड़िये इस बात को।

श्री सरजू पाण्डे : मैं आपको पच बनाता हूँ, आप फैसला कीजिये। उन्होने जो व्यवहार किया है उसके बारे मे आप उनसे पूछिये। **(व्यवधान)**

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप हमारी बात को सुनिये।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : सभी बाते सामने आ जाये, इसके लिये आप हमको मौका दीजिये।

सभापति महोदय : मैं आपको अलाऊ नहीं करता हूँ, श्री भोगेन्द्र झा।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : आप हमको मौका क्यों नहीं देंगे ?

सभापति महोदय : मैंने आपसे पूछा कि आप कहना चाहते हैं या वह कहना चाहते हैं। आपकी तरफ से श्री सरजू पांडे बोल चुके, अब मैं और किसी को मौका नहीं दे सकता। यह कोई कोर्ट नहीं है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : सब बातें भवन के सामने आ जायें, इसलिये हमें मौका देना चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय : सब बातें आ गई हैं। मैंने आपसे पूछ लिया था।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : आप मुझे सुनिये। **(व्यवधान)**

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मिनिस्टर हमको ब्लफ दे रहे हैं। ही इज ए ब्लफर।

सभापति महोदय : आप इस तरह की भाषा यहां न इस्तेमाल कीजिये। हमने आपके आदमी को मौका दे दिया है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : हम सबको आप को मौका देना चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय : नही, नहीं, नही। आप ऐसी भाषा यहाँ मत इस्तेमाल कीजिये। यह आपको शोभा नही देता। आप किस पार्टी के मेम्बर है ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं ठीक कहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : आप एक रिस्पांसिबल पार्टी के मेम्बर हैं। क्या आप ऐसी भाषा इस्तेमाल करेंगे इस पार्लियामेंट में ? आपकी बात आपके साथी मेम्बर ने यहां पर रक्खी। क्या आप यहा पर इस बारे में आध घंटे का डिबेट इस समय करना चाहते हैं। चूंकि एक सदस्य ने अपनी बात कह दी, इसलिये वह बात खत्म हो गई। **(व्यवधान)**

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अभी सारा तथ्य सामने नहीं आया है।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Tempers have been running rather high and so, Mr. Chairman, I hope you will not take a strict view of certain words which have been hurled across the floor of the House.

Regarding yesterday's incident at the Railway Minister's house, I think we can drop the matter. There are allegations and counter-allegations. As to whether anybody was guilty of impoliteness, it cannot be settled here. Nobody is sitting in judgement here to give a verdict.

But if this matter is to be closed and not brought up again in this House after a few days, through you I would request the hon. Railway Minister to look into the real thing which is at the root of this matter — break of service of 5,000 employees. Will he at least assure us that he will look into it sympathetically and not just show us the book of rules? It is not going to help us in this matter if he shows us the book of rules on the advice of the Railway Board, as he said himself. He also said that he was not a man to stick to technical rules. If he takes up the rules and hurls them at us every time on the advice of the Railway Board, I am apprehensive that this matter may come up again. There are 5,000 workers. 500 of them are sitting on the footpath and are on hunger strike We want that matter to be settled It is not as if such break in service has never been condned. I am a president of a union and I myself got the break in service of about 10,000 workers condoned on the South-eastern Railway who had been on an equally so-colled illegal strike. It was done and heavens have not fallen, I would request him to consider the matter sympathetically (*Inerruptions*).

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Shall I go away from Lok Sabha? He called me a liar If he proves it, I shall resign from the Lok Sabha. I am challenging him (*Interruptions*).

सभापति महोदय : अपकी की पार्टी के लीडर ने सब कुछ कह दिया जो स्टेमेंन्ट उन्होंने दिया उस से मैं एग्री करता हूं। यह मैटर सदन के सामने जजमेंट के लिये नही आ सकता। आप ने गलत कहा या मिनिस्टर ने गलत कहा, इस पर जजमेंट के लिये हम नही बैठे हैं, न बैठ सकते हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : सारे तथ्य तो सदन के सामने आने चाहिये। उनको सुन कर हमारी राय बननी चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय : आप जरा कृपा कीजिये अगर इस तरह से आदमी रजिस्टेड हो जाए तो कैसे काम चलेगा ?

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : आप सब फैक्ट्स तो सामने जाने दें जिस में राय कायम हो सके।

सभापति महोदय : सब कुछ ठीक है। यह लेबर का क्वेश्चन है, वह नेगोशिएशन से बाहर तय हो सकता है।

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA He tried to malign the Prime Minister. *He said*: I did not give a commitment. Mr. Khadilkar's commitment is not his commitment. The Railway Board's signed letter is here. He is responsible for that .. (*Interruptions*).

सभापति महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये। आप हम को फोर्स मत कीजिये। मैं आप को अलाऊ नही करता।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अगर आप अलाऊ नहीं करते तो मैं नही बैठूंगा।

सभापति महोदय : अगर आप नही बैठेंगे तो हम को ऐक्शन लेना होगा।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : आप लीजिये ऐक्शन, मैं नही बैठूंगा, नहीं तो आप हम को मौका दीजिये। (व्यवधान)

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: What I told you is : the facts are otherwise. The Minister was quite conciliatory. I think we should try to be conciliatory rather then try to create conflicts and comprontations.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Two matters are being mixed up and confused with each other. One is the allegation and the counter allegation about what transpired at his house yesterday. Whether anybody was polite or rude, that is one matter on which the Members are not satisfied with the version given by the Minister. That is a different matter. The other matter is the matter of the initial dispute which has led to this. There the members are insisting—they have a letter in their possession given by the Railway Board at the time the strike was withdrawn in which a certain assurance was given,

The Labour Minister also gave an assurance. The Prime Minister's intervention was requested at that time. I also personally met her, so that the strike could be called off. On that basis only the strike was called off, because a certain assurance was given. Now the Labour Minister says, I am helpless. The Prime Minister is unapproachable and the Railway Board's letter has no value. He says, "I must go by the advice of the Railway Board". We are in a difficult position. What are we supposed to do ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I would beg of my friend to consider this. It is a labour matter. The labour dispute is going on and it is pending. You have made certain points and they have been listened to. Do you expect the Minister to give a reply offhand right here? I think it will be too much. We are trying to settle a labour matter here concerning the recognition of a union, condonation of break in service or such matters. He has listened to it and the matter is being dealt with at the proper level, Let it be dealt with there. Can the Minister say, "Yes" or "No" here? He cannot This is not the issue before the House. We are discussing the Finance Bill. Everything that has been said here has gone on record. Now no commitment can be made. There are two or three issues : Condonation of break in service, recognition of union and withdrawal of cases. There are matters which can only be decided at the proper level in the proper way. How can the Minister make any commitment ? (*Interruptions*). He has refuted that he did not allow anyone to meet him. (*Interruptions*). He should hear the allegation. He will bear me out... (*Interruptions*).

सभापति महोदय : यह लेबर का मामला है। उनको पनिशमेंट हुआ है या वे डिरामित हुए हैं ··(इंटरप्शंस) अगर आप इस तरह से बोलते चले गए तो मैं रिकार्ड पर नहीं जाने दूंगा। जितना बोलना हो आप बोलते रहे लेकिन कुछ रिकार्ड पर नहीं जाएगा। मेरी बात आप सुन तो लें।

दो इशू हैं। एक तो लेबर का इशू है और दूसरा यह है कि जो लोग मिलने गए उनके साथ कैसा व्यवहार हुआ। जहां तक व्यवहार का प्रश्न है उस इशू पर हम यहां जजमेंट में नहीं बैठ सकते है। आप लोगों ने चार्ज लगाना है और उसका जवाब मिनिस्टर ने आप को दे दिया है···

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : उन्होंने सुना नहीं चार्ज क्या है। गलत सुन लिया है कि लेडी का हाथ पकड़ लिया और किसी से मिलना स्वीकार नहीं किया·····

He has refuted that he did not allow anyone to meet him. (*Interruptions*) He should hear the allegation He will bear me out .. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I would beg of Mr. Bhogendra Jha and my other friends there : let us take this matter out of this House and we shall discuss it with an open mind.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : In this House I am proved a liar .. (*Interruptions*). I will not go to negotiate with him. That is not the matter The question is, the house should hear what we have alleged. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : May I appeal to the leader of the CPI, Mr. Indrajit Gupta? The basic question is about the welfare of labour. We might have behaved or misbehaved with each other. We can certainly quarrel with each other; we can also condone each other. We can certainly play with our tempers sometimes. But since this concerns the welfare of the labour, let us discuss it dispassionately in a calm atmosphere outside. The Finance Bill is under discussion and not this. So, I would beg of hon. Members to consider this point.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I can only say that although it is a labour matter, as far as the handling of it by the Labour Minister and the Railway Minister is concerned, we have absolutely no confidence left. I am prepared to advise my colleagues to drop the matter only on one condition, and that is this, that you give an assurance that when this matter will be taken up outside the House, it will be by no person other than the Prime Minister, at whose original intervention the strike was withdrawn. If she is prepared to handle it, we are prepared to

[SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA]

drop the matter. We have no confidence in the Labour Minister or the Railway Minister.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : It is too much for me to pass any judgment on my colleagues, the Labour Minister and the Railway Minister. That is not fair or proper, we shall have to co-operate with each other. All that I can say is that I shall convey to the Prime Minister what he has said. I cannot really say anything more than that. After all, we have to deal with each other. You may be angry with me sometimes. But we shall have to sit down and work. I cannot condemn my colleagues the Labour Minister and the Railway Minister merely to please him. All I can say is that we are seized of the matter which is a labour dispute at least. I think that should suffice.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : As the leader of the party I am taking personal responsibility of seeing to it now that the matter is dropped. But I am doing it on my understanding that the matter will be dealt with and disposed of by the Prime Minister. If that is not done, then we may raise it again.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What Shri Indrajit Gupta has said is on record. The Minister will consider it and now he will talk to him and decide it.

आपके लिडर ने कह दिया है इस बात को कि आप लोग इसको ड्राप कर दें। यह खत्म हो गया है।

श्री दीनेन भट्टाचार्या।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : फाइनेंस बिल पर हम लोग भाषण देंगे। लेकिन फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने अपने भाषण में क्या कहा इसको तो हम सुन ही नहीं सके। कुछ तो पता चलना चाहिये कि इन्होंने क्या कहा ?

14.39 hrs

FINANCE BILL 1972—*Contd*

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : Mr Chairman, Sir, I could not hear what the hon. Finance Minister spoke here because of the very important issue raised here. If only this attitude had been taken by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs at the outset I think we could have saved much time of the House.

The Finance Bill, 1972, is yet another attempt to put heavy tax burdens on the people for raising resources for the perpetuation of the capitalist path of development which the ruling party has been treading for the last 25 years. Despite the tall talk of socialism and *garibi hatao*, the Government led by Shrimati Indira Gandhi has been following a policy of helping big monpolists and landlords.

The Finance Bill is a magnificent attempt at self-delusion. The taxation policies embodied in the Bill are a mandate for stagnation and not a mandate for economic growth with social justice and self-reliance

Sir, I may say that it is a robbery through high taxation and deficit financing. The Economic Times Research Bureau has calculated that "Contrary to the general impression, the changes in the indirect levies proposed in the Budget for 1972-73 are likely to push up the wholesale commodity prices anything between five to six per cent." It appeared in the Economic Times, Bombay of March 29, 1972.

Sir, out of about Rs 183.25 crores of new taxation envisaged in the Budget only about Rs. 16 or Rs. 20 crores may fall on rich strata, the rest of the burden actually will fall on the common people and this burden of indirect taxes will seriously affect and aggravate the inflationary pressures. Again I quote the figures given by the Economic Times in their review of March 29, 1972. How this is expected to affect certain commodities and how it has increased on the basis of percentage of 1971-72 ? In respect of fuel, power, light and lubricants, it has gone up by 7.9%, in respect of liquor and tobacco by 7.5%, machinery and transport by 11.1%. manufacturers by 12.9% and in respect of all commodities it has gone up 6.3%.

Sir, while the Ruling Congress sheds crocodile tears for the poor people, they actually go on increasing the tax burdens on the people through higher dose of indirect taxes which will fall on the masses of poor people. For instance, the total indirect taxes collected by the Central Government in 1963-64 was Rs. 1,079 crores, it increased to

Rs. 2,812 crores in 1971-72 and Rs. 3,106.13 crores in the Budget for 1972-73. It is shocking that precisely during the last two years when the Government has been parading the "Garibi Hatao" and "Athik Swaraj" slogans, the heavy burdien on the people in the form of crushing taxes have been introduced. While indirect taxes increased by Rs. 294 crores from Rs. 2,812 crores in 1971-72 to Rs. 3,106.13 crores in 1972-73. direct taxes showed only a small increase of Rs. 88 crores from Rs. 1,034 crores in 1971-72 to Rs. 1,122 crores in 1972-73.

Sir, according to the admission of the Hon'ble Finance Minister here in this House on 2nd April, 1971, he stated that "the *per capita* tax burden increased by 9.7% between 1968-69 and 1969-70". The most funny thing is this that as a result of this exeessive increase in taxes on essential commodities over a period of a year, the total realisation during 1972-73 to the Government on account of taxes on sugar, tea, cigarettes and kerosene textiles, tobacco, soap and matches alone would amount to Rs 940 crores while the total collection from the corporate taxes would amount only to Rs. 480 crores.

What is the net result of continuously increasing tax burdens on the common people ? It adds untold sufferings on the people on top of the mounting poverty and unemployment, rising prices, etc.

Sir, according to the Hindustan Times (New Delhi) dated 4th January, 1972. "The price of sugar in the open market has gone up from Rs. 2.35 P a kilogram in the first week of December to nearly Rs. 3.00 per killogram today.' Similarly, the prices of gram have gone up from Rs. 1.05 to Rs. 1.10 per kilogram..... ." You know that the increase in the prices of grains in India affect very badly. 38% of the people in the rural areas and 22% of the poople in the urban areas who earn less than 50 Paise per day. A have 60 per cent of their total earnings are spent on grains and substitutes.

14.45 hrs.

[SHRI SEZHIYAN *in the Chair*]

As if to add insult to injury, the Central Government is adding further pressures on the price situation by heavy dose of deficit financing which transfers value from the working people to the owners of property, the big capitalists and monopolies. The deficit financing of the Central and State Governments is expected to increase by about Rs 242 crores during the coming year, pushing up the total for the first four years of the Plan period to Rs. 1131 crores. Instead of taking any effective steps to stop the price hike and taking and effective steps against blackmarketeer and speculators, the Congress Governments both at the Centre and in the States are protecting them.

Only in December last, I read something in the *National Herald* from which it will appear how V.I.P. treatment is given to blackmarketeers if they are by chance arrested.

Coming to the question of "self-reliance" while Shrimati Indira Gandhi makes tall claims of "self-reliance", India's dependence on foreign capitalist countries for aid continues unabated. It was a matter of shame that immediately after the American interference in our effort to help Bangladesh and the blatant anti-India tirades of Mr. Nixon against India, the Government of India gave a red-carpet reception to the arch-enemy of India, Mr. Mc Namara who was formerly the Secretary of Defence of the U.S. Government and now heading the pre-American World Bank.

Similarly, immediately after the last General Elections, the Indian Government entered into a shameless deal with the British Industrial Mission headed by Sir Norman Kipling to allow majority participation for the British private investors even in fields which were reserved for Indians till the other day. Such is the hoax of "self-reliance".

The Government of India has been fooling the people by saying that their dependence on PL 480 funds from America is being progressively reduced. Who does not know that the reduction in PL 480 aid is a result not of the Indian Government's intentions but the decision on the part of the American Government to cut such aid in view of the lower commodity surpluses in U.S.A. ? In fact, if we look into the gross foreign aid, it is increasing The net foreign aid in declining mainly because of the mounting repayment obligations and interest payments. Morever, though PL 480 loans are declining the non-PL 480 loans are increasing.

The total debt of India as on 31st March 1972 stood at Rs 6954 crores. It will in-

[SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA]

crease to Rs. 7328 crores on 31st March, 1973. The Government in the meantime granted 221 foreign collaborations during the last one year only. The licences are being given not only to foreign monopolists but also to indigenous monopolies, like, Tatas and Birlas. They are also being encouraged and licences being given even for medium-sector industries which were previously not given to them.

Something very revealing has come out in the report of the Direct Taxation Enquiry Committee headed by Mr. Wanchoo. The most important thing that this Committee has brought out is with regard to the evasion of taxes. In 1968-69, the total income concealed to evade taxes was around Rs. 1400 crores and the taxes to the extent of Rs. 470 crores were denied to the exchequer.

Another very important aspect has been revealed in the report of the Wanchoo Committee. The tax arrears in 1969 70 stood around Rs. 590 crores (as against a collection of income-tax of Rs 787 crores).

This does not include the arrears in the States . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is another speaker in the hon. Member's Party. He may, therefore, conclude.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I am just concluding.

'Gharibi Hatao' and many big propagandas are going on day in and day out regarding unemployment, but in spite of tall talks, the unemployment figure is going up. In 1969-70, employment in the organized sector in creased to the extent of 2.5 per cent. In 1970-71, it increased to the extent of only 2.2 per cent. This is a clear indication of the mounting economic crisis, resulting in closure of factories, large scale displacement of workers, etc. The number of work-seekers on the live register of Employment Exchanges continued to increase from 34.5 lakhs in March 1970 to 42.2 lakhs in March 1971—a rise of 22.2 per cent. According to the Annual Report of the Labour Department, there has been an increase of 20 per cent in the number of educated unemployed last year—from 18.22 lakhs to 22.96 lakhs. And West Bengal tops the list. Unemployment schemes have not yet been conceived as an integral part of the organisation of production in our country. A real and strict control of capital-intensive industries and rapid development of labour-intensive industries and cultivation throughout the country can be helpful in the matter. But the Government would not do it as it would hurt the big business interests.

No real land reforms will be done in spite of tall talks. Just a few days ago Government surrendered to the wheat lobby. They did not allow any reduction in the prices of the wheat. In the same way on the question of land ceiling and fixation of ceiling on urban properties, the Government will succumb to the interests of kulaks and jotedars and urban vested interests. Here I would quote two or three lines from an article written by Shri Ranjit Roy *Young India*. "One year back in the Consultative Committee of West Bengal, the Land Reform Bill was passed. After one year, Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray comes forward with a statement that no record is there, everything is in chaos." He was given charge by Shrimati Indira Gandhi to look after West Bengal. What happened ? All topsy-turvied ! Nothing has been done. They are coming now again with false promises. Not only in West Bengal, everywhere this is the same situation. Here again I am quoting from that article :

> "If the British-created zamindars were a potitical prop of British rule, the rich farmers and jotedars (as they are called in West Bengal) who have managed to corner land have become the main prop of the Congress in the countryside after Independence."

So, real land reforms will not come. You can take it for granted.

Before I finish, I would say something about black money. Committees after committees have been set up. The wanchoo Committee has come forward with a report. They have given certain figures regarding money. They have also mentioned the black methods adopted by big business to evade taxes. What steps have been taken by the Government ? I know another committee will be set up to I go into those reports and there will be no change in the situation.

Similar is the case with regard to land ceiling. What should be the standard acre ? To assess that another committee has been set up. In this way committees will be set up and crores of rupees will be spent but no material change will be brought about in the country in any respect.

The Government know and Shrimati Indira Gandhi knows that the poor people and the masses will not wait for these changes eternally. That is why she managed to pass here a legislation (M. I S. A) to put without trial thousands of persons who way rise against their policy under arrest without trial and put them in jail year after year.

AN HON MEMBER : Where ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : In West Bengal.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Not only that, every year the Police budget in all the States is going up and here also there is a police under the Central Government which we call CRP whose expenditure is going up every year. Now, a special wing has been set up called Research and Analysis Wing. What this wing does ? They bring reports on the States. They report on the moods of the different sections of our people and as to how they are reacting. This wing also organise gangsters ; and not only that, they organise murders and killings which are now actually taking place in West Bengal. Even after the so-called popular Ministry coming into power, murders have not stopped. These very people who give the slogan 'Indiraji *Jug Jug Jio*' are now asking their Anti social friends belonging to their own Party to surrender the arms. They are now fighting with one another.

Sir, this machination is being conducted under the direct leardership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and the Finance Minister is asking money for that wing which I totally oppose.

Garibi Hatega Nahi, Amiri Badega Nothing will happen. There will be no progress. Though some friends who go by the name of leftists are also searching for the progressive actions of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, I can assure them that they will be only fooled. I can also tell it here that you can fool some persons for some time but not all persons all the time. People will rise against those who only do tall talks but no action,

With these words, I conclude recording my emphatic protest against the provisions of this Bill.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO (Bellary) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I should like to begin first by expressing my surprise, may be I should not really have been surprised at the concluding portion of the speech made by the hon. leader of the Communist (Marxist) Party. I was prepared for all the diatribes indulged in regarding indirect taxation and direct taxation, because indirect taxation has increased much more than direct taxation during the last three years for reasons which are obvious for the students of Indian Econmics.

When he accused the Prime Minister and spoke about Research and Analysis wing for the purpose of organising intelligence and mass murder, I was wondering whether he was being serious, whether he just wanted to a make speech, because, after all the Communist Party (Marxist) has got to make a strong speech, because there is no other way in which they can survive. The last people in world, the last political party in this country, that could talk of mass murders should have been they party to which the hon. Member belongs.

15. hrs.

I don't want to indulge in politics ; normally I do not ; but I really was shocked by the very easy way in which the hon Member talked of murders, CRP, Research and Analysis Wing and somehow also brought in the name of the Prime Minister. I don't think my friend Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu who is a very intelligent person,—not that his colleague is not intelligent by himself,—would indulge in this kind of expression of his party's views,

I would like to support the Finance Bill. Naturally I support it being a Member of the party. I say myself that even if I had not been member of Congress party I would have happily supported it. If the hon. Members opposite are really serious, I would have thought, they would either abstain or absent themselves from the House, because Finance Bill has to be passed in any case ;

[SHRI V. K. R. VARADARAJA]

it is just a formality, it gives opportunity to us to draw the attention of the Government and the country at large to some of the major problems that we are confronted with in the economic field.

I will not go into details. I hope my hon. friend Mr. Salve who, I think, is going to follow me, will speak in great detail. After all, the Finance Bill is a major instrument of Government for implementing its socio-economic policies. We should not look at it from the point of view of whether there is bigger tax on kerosene or smaller tax on petrol. It is very important that while we are descussing the Finance Bill we should ask how far the Finance Bill has succeeded in implementing the social and economic policies to which we as a party in power are committed, and for which we have been returned with such overwhelming majority not only in the Centre but also in most of the States.

Without going into details, I would say that better distribution and more production are the two essential points of our socio-economic policies. It it not a re-distribution of poverty which we want. I think I am correct in making this statement. I am not a Member of the Government; but I am member of the party which runs the Government and I would say that our economic policy and socialist policy can only succeed when there is maximisation of production and equitable distribution. It is our thesis that maximisation of production is only possible through maximisation of social justice. this is an important point. We say that they are not two separate parallel paths or even converging paths. We say that maximisation of production is possible only on the basis of maximisation of social justice. I think it is from that point of view that I would like the Finance Minister, when he replies to the debate, not merely to deal with tax measures and so on, but to tell us—after all, the Finance Minister is the most important economic minister in Government—in what way the Finance Bill and the Budget itself and the policies he has in mind are going to result in maximisation of production through maximisation of social justice.

In this connection, I would like to ask him if Government are clear in their mind—I would not blame him if they are not because the subject is much too complex and complicated to from snap judgments about the role of the private sector in the Indian economy ? Have the Government given attention to the faiiure or lack of failure of mixed economy ? Have the Government thought it fit to undertake an evaluation of the working of the policy of mixed economy in the light of the newly—emphasised social and economic goals we have set before this country ? I ask these question because I am sure the Finance Minister knows as well as I do that when we examine all the details of the action Government are taking, it does appear—not that there are too many voices in Government, but it is always possible even in an individual to have many voices –that there has not yet been an integration of these various voices and the evolution of a co-ordinated policy regarding what is the role of the private sector. If we say the private sector has a role, then what are the fiscal instruments which are bieng used for the purpose of promoting the efficiency of the private sector ? I for one would be quite prepared to agree with him if he says there is no role for the private sector. As a matter of fact, more than ten years ago, in a paper submitted to the AICC on socialism, I had expressed my personal view that there is no place for the private sector as far as the Indian economy is concerned if we really wanted socialism. This is on record, in print; it is known and available to almost everyone.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): It was taken as an academic thesis.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: Acadamecians can also be effective in many ways.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I agree, put his party does not.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: I think this is a question on which there is a great deal of misunderstanding in the country. It the feeling is created that Government do not know their own mind or if Government say 'All right, we are prepared to attack everybody if he is producing, if the production is accompanied by income, if the production is accompanied by propery', then wiihout the Government knowing where they are, they will suddenly find them-

selves taken to a position where they have policies which they do not want to implement. Therefore, I am asking this question. Let us know what the role of the private sector is.

Then I want to ask another question. My hon. friend,—Shri Bhattacharyya—he has left ; I hope I did not make him leave--talked about land reforms. As if he knows or any party or any body in this country today knows what precisely should be the criteria that should govern land reforms, especially ceilings. Before I go on to that, I should like to say that land reforms do not only mean ceilings. All along, we have been talking as if land reforms only mean ceiling. But much more important than ceilings--I will not say much more important because then I may be called a reactionary, not that it matters, but still one does not like to be called names unless one deserves it—are some questions I should like to ask. What is the position of tenants ? I know that the State the hon. Finance Minister comes from has a good record of tenancy legislation. I would like to know what is the position of tenants in other States. What is the position in Bengal, what is the position of sharecroppers in Bihar, in Bengal ? What is the status of oral tenancies ? What is the status of record of rights today ? For many years, we have been insisting on having a proper record of rights, with regard to ownership, tenancy and so on. I know it is not there. Without that, how can we have land reforms ? What is the position regarding tenants ? What is the position regarding land records, oral tenancies, banami transactions in land holdings ? Also in the midst of this, what is the position of agricultural labour ? Where do they figure in these land reforms ? Some people say they are going to get a lot of land by ceiling and redistribution. Others say, "No, no ; you cannot give it. They do not know anythings, about agriculture ; We must give it to uneconomic holdings, those who have one to two acres." So, nobody knows who are the better farmers ; agricultural labourers or other farmers. There is a good deal of controversy. I would like to know what the thinking of the Government is in land reforms in respect of agricultural labourers.

Then, coming to the basic problem of the ceiling itself. Why do we want a ceiling ? The other day, this simple question was asked of me, and I was stunned for a moment, because we are taking it for granted that there should be ceiling. Somebody asked, why. As far as I am concerned, I am clear in my answer. Some friends who belonged to the party of Shri Jagannathrao Joshi, have tried to say that ceilings will have to be connected with income; Rs. 1,500 a month should be the income that one should get from land. I want to be very clear, because as a social scientist and an economist, I want to make it clear that ceilings are not connected uniquely with income. Land does not belong to any private individual. I am quoting Shri Vinoba Bhave. He is not a Communist; perhaps he may be greater than a Communist. That is a different matter. But land is a natural resource. Land is also a status symbol. Land is also something which is the only means of giving some livelihood for the masses of people who are living in the rural countryside. What is the point of mixing up agricultural ceiling or land ceiling with income ceiling ?

I must congratulate the leader of the Jan Sangh party on the astuteness he has shown; very clever. If it is Rs. 1,500 a month, automatically, the ceiling will be 30 to 40 acres, and then he also says, "Look here. In the urban areas, people get Rs. 1,500 or more. The Ministers get Rs. 2,250 a month and even Members of Parliament are getting quite a lot of money. Therefore, I feel it is not a helpful suggestion at all. It is a suggestion which is not intended to help the problem of land reforms. I think all this has arisen because the Government themselves are not quite clear in their mind. I think it is very important to tell the country categorically that land belongs to the nation. It is very important to tell the country categorically that all water below the land belongs to the nation This controversy of irrigated land, tube-wells, this and that is unnecessary. I am not saying that you should not give compensation. I do not dwell on it. I do not want to be a bull in a China shop; I am not prepared to say you must give compensation or no compensation, because it is not my business to do that. I do not have that responsibility. But I do want to say that we must make the position crystal clear to the country at large. Otherwise, what do we see ? Miserable figures came out of the Chief Ministers' Conference. I was not present there nor could I really find out, but I heard people telling me that as a

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result of the entire big conference that they had, the figure of one million acre or so came out as the land that would be available for redistribution. How is it going to solve the land problem ?

If we want to solve the land problem, we must have 40 million or 50 million acres of land. Even that is not going to fully solve the problem, because the problem is so big. Of course, it is going to give a lot of trouble and difficulty; it is going to obstruct production for the time being. But if we want to have a major dent on land reforms, we will have to do a lot of things, a lot of follow-up action. For example, we failed to take follow-up action on devaluation, and so, if we do not take a lot of follow-up action on land reforms we will be worse off, and there will be no land reforms.

I do not want to give an answer. But I do want to suggest to the hon Finance Minister that it is not only the business of the Chief Ministers, and with all due respect, it is not only the business of the members of the Central Government or the VIPs of the Congress organisation; it is a matter in which we all, Members of Parliament, are equally concerned. This Parliament has taken a very great interest in land reforms. I would like to suggest that before any decisions are taken, before the Chief Ministers give their decision, or commit themselves to a particular position, before the AIIC commits itself to a particular position, during the current session of Parliament I request the hon. Finance Minister to request his leader, the head of the Government, to see that at least one full day is allotted in this House, so that we will know, and everyone will come out with his views, all parties, without any inhibition. Let us all know what we mean by land reform, why do we want ceilings, what are the problems that will emerge from land reforms and how do you propose to tackle them. I want to refer to the urban ceilings—a pledge which we have given We are good in giving pledges? we have got into that habit; that habit was already there before 1967. After all it was taken for granted that it was a way of talking. My friend the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs says that when we get angry we say something but we do not mean it; afterwards we give each other coffee or tea or cocacola. But the position has now changed. Before 1967 we could make promises and not bother too much if we do not keep them. Now we have come into power because we have told the country that we shall implement what we promised. The Prime Minister has gone on record more than once, and most recently too, saying that we shall not allow anything to come in the way of implementing the pledges we have made.

Having made this pledge about ceiling, what does it mean? Is it a ceiling onhouse or property or does it include the land on which the house is built? It is an important question. A big house in Connaught Place or Barakamba road may be valued at Rs. 2 lakhs or 1.5 lakhs but the value of the site or the land may be Rs. 50 lakhs. What exactly have you got in mind ? To whom does this land value belong ? Again I want to suggest as a student of socialist doctrine and as aperson who believes in socialism that there can be no private property in urban land values. Urban land values have to be nationalised. Whether you pay compensation or not, it is a different matter. But they have to be nationalised if you want to have effective ceiling on urban property. I want to pose this challenge to the Government, that inspite of all the expertise that they have at their command, all the lawyers at their command and also the lawyers at the command of others who are not with them, that unless you nationalise urban land values, not only unoccupied urban land but also urban land on which houses are built today, unless they are nationalised, I do not think that they are going to find it possible to implement any kind of suggestion on ceiling on urban property.

I am not saying anything about monopoly houses. There are my friends who talk about nationalisation of the twenty monopoly houses. Obviously, I am not against nationalisation. But I should like to ask this question : what are we doing to see that nationalisation works ? Otherwise, nationlisation has become another phrase, another slogan. Taking of my friends on this side, my friends who are in the Opposition and who believe in socialist doctrines.....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: (Rajapur) Both sides have mixed.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: I believe very soon we shall welcome him

into our party. I know the ground is ready and it will not be too long or too far off when we shall also have him. Our party has very wide arms and we welcome everybody who subscribes to our creed and we do not enquire too closely in the inner working of other's minds. Mr. Dandavate has quite an hon. place if he wants to join our party.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I do not believe in betrayal.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO : If the hon. Member has me in mind, I have never betrayed. I joined the political party only three days before I stood for elections. Before that I was friendly not only with the congress party with his party and his leaders and so many other leaders. I did not belong to any party. Unlike so many of his friends who crossed and recrossed, consistently I have been a democratic socialist, not a communist. It is on record ; he knows it.

Now coming to the question of a nationalisation, a big case is being built for nationalisation in our country. The point is : what are we doing to see that nationalisation works. Let us take the nationalisation of banking. I thought the hon. Finance Minister would give us a white paper on the subject, when he gave his Economic Survey, showing what has been the effect of nationalisation of banking. Has the big industry got more loans, or has the medium or the small industry got more loans ? Have the big farmers got more loans or did the small farmers get more loan ? A few cases such as a rehriwala or a rickshawala or somebody like that may be there for the purpose of political propaganda. But when we are discussing an issue seriously in this House, namely, the latest and the biggest nationalisation, it is important for us to know how it has worked. What about State undertakings ? What are we doing to see that they are much more efficient than private undertakings, that the sense of participation and sense of identity is much greater in public undertakings than in private undertakings ? If I may indulge in distant prognosis—not astrology—I think we have started on a particular road and there is no escape ; we are going to proceed on the road. I think there is no escape from having more and more of socialisation, more and more of nationalisation, more and more of public sector. But whether we do it efficiently or inefficiently, whether we do it in such a way that it sustains and supports socialism or in such a way that it does not, is the big question facing the government. I should like to know from the Finance Minister what he has to say to the House on what is being done. First, let us have an analysis of the working of the existing public sector undertakings, of the newly nationalised undertakings and the undertakings that are still to be nationalised. It is no good having party meetings where we get up and say "Bureaucrats must be thrwon in jail or murdered." Anybody who becomes a Government servant is a bureaucrat. It is not a class ; it is a functional description. Nobody can do without bureaucrats. Even this Parliament cannot work without bureaucrats. None of us can function without bureaucrats. Therefore, mere sentiment will not take us very far. The Finance Minister should tell us how much they are seized of this question, what is the thinking they are doing on this subject for making nationalisation work, instead of merely talking of nationalisation.

Coming to the question of Centre—State relations, certain fears have been expressed. I do not say fears always legitimate, but when fears are held sincerely, whether they are legitimate or not, they have to be taken into account. My friend from the CPM quoted figures of indirect taxation, etc. If I wanted, I could give the Finance Minister—I think he has himself got it—a statement from 1947 up to date about the increasing manner in which State Governments are becoming the pensioners of the Central Government. It takes a particular political view. I want to affirm it with all the strength of my convication, of my knowledge of Indian history, that this country can survive as a united nation only and only as a federal polity. It can never be a Unitary State. We are too large, and we have much too diverse a heritage of culture, which we appreciate mutually. Therefore, if you look at it from the point of view of just of financial relations over the last 25 years, how much expenditure incurred by the State Governments is done from State revenues and how much comes from the Centre acting as an agent. Centre acting as moneylender, Centre acting as a donor, you will find that the loans have become so large. We talk of net loans and gross loans in our dealings with foreign countries,

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but I know a number of States where the interest they have to pay to the Central Governnment exceeds what they get as a allocation from Central Government. This again is a question which has to be considered because sentiments are involved. The new States you have brought into existence are not like the old British Indian Provinces. They have a life of their own. They are not to statues. They have got their own feelings and ambitions, which we knows. The Minister know himself too Therefore, it is very important that the Central Government should conduct a thorough review of this particular question of Centre-State relations, not in terms of the Constitution, Rajamannar Committee, etc., but in terms of what has been happening over the last 25 years and to what extent you are promoting creativity and self-reliance on the part of the State Government. I have been myself in the Central Government and I always used to object to this. There is a feeling that we should come to Delhi and by the very fact you have come to Delhi, you know much more than what you would know if you are in Bangalore or Madras or Lucknow or Chandigarh. I think it is very important to encourage and promote self-reliance on the part of the States, make them much more responsible for development, make them much more responsibe for their mistakes, make them much more responsible for the good things they do. Therefore, this again is a subject which needs the careful attention of the Government.

I have traversed very wide field. I am most greatful to you, Sir, and the House for Having heard me. I joined the Congress Party after 1964 when the Bhubaneswar resolution made the establishment of a democratic socialist society the creed of the Congress. I joined the Congress when it was in trouble. I stood for election when it was in trouble and I won the election when it was trouble. Now the Congress Party is in very good condition.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Don't leave it now.

SHRI V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: Oh! No ; I will not leave it. I would like to assure the Finance Minister that though I am not orthodox in many ways, I may orthedox in terms of political marriage. I am express dissatisfaction in the domestic house, but I do no believe in leaving the party. If the hon. Minister wants to drive me out, that is a different matter ; I have no choice. As far as I am concerned, I do not believe in leaving the party. After 40 years I joined a political party. I do not have another 40 years ; may be another ten years.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I talked only in a humorus vein.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO : As a member of the Congress Party, while supporting the Finance Bill, I do not hope that there will be some hard and serious thinking done in government on the various problems confronting them We do not need gimmicks any more ; we do not need to pamper the sentiments and susceptibilities of important classes of people any more. We are powerful by the popular mandate received during the elections. So, I think it is necessary we should implement the polices. I must tell the Finance Minister that though I support the Finance Bill, it is not going to do all that we expect the government to do in the field to take the country forward in its march towards socialism.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : MR. Chairman, this debate on the Finance Bill has come at a time when the Fifth Five Year Plan is on the anvil in the process of being shaped. Just as my hon. friend, Dr. Rao, has correctly said, the Finance Bill should essentially be the instrument for advancing along the path towards the goals which we have set for ouveselves. So, we would like to know whether the Fifth Plan, which is in the process of being drafted, will or will not really put before the country a new look in planning, a new look which will be comprehensive and integrated, and will not shirk whatever bold institutional and structuralchanges may be necessary If the Fifth Plan falls on these grounds, then I am afraid the future of the country is indeed dark.

We want to achieve the minimum targets of the war on poverty which everybody is so anxious to carry out. I am not talking in terms of socialism and all those things like my hon. friend, Dr. Rao. I am much more practical because I have never had the good fortune to be professor. Of course, I respect him very much and I

agree with most of what he was saying, hundred per cent. But I set very limited objectives because I see whom I am taking to; they have to carry out these things. The provision of essential commodities to consumers at cheap or reasonable prices—by essential commodities I mean cloth, sugar, foodgrains, edible oils, kersenes oil and medicines ; I do not go beyond this...

AN HON. MEMBER : Paper and textbooks.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You can add to the list. There was a furore in this House in the question hour today, and quite rightly, over the question of sugar, which cut across the party lines. The way the sugar price goes on rising is a big scandal. So, I say, the Fifth plan will stand or fall by its capacity to implement these targets. That is one thing I have mentioned. The second is the creation of employment opportunites on massive scale and the third which follows from that is the generation of greater purchasing power in the hands of the common people.

Now, the effect of the Budget which the Finance Minister presented to us, roughly, two months ago, is already visible, I think, in higher prices. If he has got the latest figures available, I hope, he will give them to us at the time of his reply. But already the economic journals have been pointing out that the prices have been pushed up by the Budget and that, even by the end of March or beginning of April, the price index was as much as 5.8 per cent higher than what it was, at the same time, last year, when the index was spiralling up as compared to 1970. This is nothing surprising. That is our experience after every Budget.

What I am concerned with is about these monopolies which my hon friend, Dr. Rao, did not discuss very much and he said that, in general, he agreed that monopolies should have no place. Are we going to consider at least the question of breaking the hold of monopolies in these essential commodities which make up the common man's Budget ? I am trying to project a new idea for your planners. We have done nationalisation here and there. Not a single consumer goods industry has been touched up till now. One thousands and one types of controls may be imposed by order, price control, this control or that control,—notifications galore. But no control can work when the commodity which you need to control is in the possession of somebody else. Therefore, I suggest, that the takeover by the State of the wholesale trade in foodgrains and its distribution through a State machinery so as to ensure reasonable prices and some measure of holding the price-line has got to be the next target.

I am not for the moment going into that controversy as to whether auything taken over in the public sector works efficiently or inefficiently. I do not have the luxury of time which Dr. Rao had. I have much less time at my disposal. I have to finish within the allotted time. Without that, I say, there is no possibility of holding the price-line on essential commodities, like, food and clothing. Can anybody explain why, after so many years, coming to the oldest, priemer and major industry of this country, the textile industry, every day, in season and out of season, we have to discuss here the phenomenon of closed textile units ? This was never there in the earlier periods. About 60 to 70 or even 80 textile units are lying closed throughout the country. Something is wrong.

You cannot get in the market even the coarse cloth at the price which has been ordered to be stamped on it, and is stamped on it. Even the coarse cloth cannot reach the common man at that stamped price. Even that cloth with the stamped price on it is being sold in the market at a price higher than the stamped price. How can you control anything ? You have to take over the industry. There is no way out. If you want the poor man to get food, sugar, cloth, edible oil, kerosene and essential drugs, the industries connected with the production of all these have got to be taken over. Are these going to be any of your targets during the Fifth Plan at least or not ? I do not know. Please tell us.

Now, in the name of what Dr. Rao referred to as maximising the production and in the name of self-reliance, I am sorry to see that the Government of India is only feeding the monopolists with new licences, for new units or for expansion of existing units. The argument is that the production must be maximised and, therefore, whoever

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can maximise the production should be helped to do so.

We are told about a new theory which has recently been talked about and that is, just an absolute increase in GNP is no good and that it should be GNP combined with social justice, etc. etc. But what is actually happening is that, unless you are serious about breaking up the concentration of economic wealth in a few hands, simply by encouraging these monopolies to increase their production, we are not going to get anywhere. They are very wise and very self-confident about the Government's attitude, as it still exists, in spite of all the talk which is going on. There is a rising wave of public opinion in this country; nobody can deny it; it is being expressed every day in different forms. It was expressed only yesterday in the Capital city itself-it has come in the papers today-by eminent people belonging to all political fronts and walks of life that the monopolies must be curbed, the monopolies must be taken over. That is true. But the monopolies themselves are saying that, in the name of maximising production and in the name of promoting self-reliance, they are still in a position to get more and more licences out of the Government Despite what the MRTP Act might say, in spite of what the MRTP Commission might do, in spite of what the Licences Inquiry Commission has recommended, the old way of giving licences to the monopolies is going on. If Mr. Chavan dismisses this once again as he has often done in the past by saying that the speaker is only clouded by his old ideology, I have nothing to say, but I would like to see what other ideology comes in its place. I want to give him two examples of what their attitude towards monopolies is encouraging them to do; one example I shall give of foreign monopoly and one example of domestic monopoly. They were raised in this House only recently. I am not saying anything new.

One is this company, Union Carbide, a foreign firm manufacturing at present 9.3 million Eveready torches per year. This Union Carbide has been allowed to expand beyond its capacity of six million torches; that also, as far as I have been able to ascertain, is not a licensed capacity but what is known as registered capacity. When the company was originally started, its registered capacity was six million torches. Subsequently, after 1970, it was incumbent on this company to come and secure a licence if they wanted to expand their capacity further. My information is that no such licence has been procured. But the production has been raised to 9 million torches without any licence. Not only is this a violation of the Industrial (Development & Regulations) Act, but when a question was asked in the House the other day, how this has been permitted, the reply given by the Minister of Industrial Development was as follows :

> "The increase of production effected is within the spirit of a decision that had been circulated by Government to the effect on 13-12-1960 that with a view to securing increase in production, manufacturing units might be permitted to increase their production beyond their licensed capacity provided they could do so without import of additional machinery and out of their foreign exchange allocation."

So many untruths are contained in this statement. Really I am horrified. First of all, there is no licensed capacity; there is only a registered capacity. Secondly, this spirit of the decision of 13-12-60 is explicitly stated—I looked up—as applying only to Indian companies. Foreign companies are not permitted to do this. Yet, this is quoted, put forward, here as an explanation on the floor of the House. After the Licensing Committee had given its report, it had become incumbent on this company to come and apply for proper licence to have the production regularised, But it has not done so. The capacity has gone up to 9 million. You will say, 'What is wrong ? We are getting more torches', But it is a foreign company, a huge company, which is remitting so much of foreign exchange out of the country, and it is also putting the domestic, indigenous manufacturers of the same commodity into serious difficulties—they cannot compete with gaints of this size.

Another example that I shall give you is of the domestic monopoly—nearer home, our old friend, Mr. Birla's concern, Hind Aluminium Company—HINDALCO. I had made an allegation in this House a few days ago that this company which was licensed to instal only two machines of a particular kind which are known as,

"Properzi" rods' aluminium rods had in fact installed a third machine for which it has no licence, and the production of that third machine is never shown in its returns to the DGTD. It has concealed it and that production on the third machine is sold outside in the black market to unauthorised customers and, Sir, the reply I got was – it is in the record—that 'We have no knowledge of this, but we will look into it.' This is the kind of thing which is going on. Therefore, production is being maximised whether by illegal means or unauthorised means or by selling in the black market-that is a different matter. But this kind of maximising production is not going to take us where we want to go in this country.

Not only that, Mr Chavan is also losing excise revenue.

He should know that if processed aluminium rods are sold illegally and unauthorisedly, he is losing quite a big chunk of excise revenue. At least he should be interested in finding out that.

Then, Sir, on the question of ceilings, I do not have much time or inclination to go into a detailed discussion. All I would like to say is that the recent are quite stormy, the events of the last few days have revealed--I hope nobody will take any offence'events that this Central Land Reforms Committee is just another name for the '*Kulak*' lobby, for the lobby of rich farmers. What is it that is achieved in the last 2-3 weeks ? While this terrific controvessy is going on inside the ruling Party is has absolved the Minister and the Minister of State of the Agriculture Ministry of charges of misinterpreding the recommendations that is had made previously regarding ceilings. It has absolved them of that. That is one big achievement. The second achievement is whether the ceiling should or should not apply to the privately irrigated land. On that thorny question, this Central Land reforms Committee has preferred to remain silent and said that is should be decided at the next meeting of the National Development Council where all the Chief Ministers meet. Well, it has absolved itself of that responsibility.

As far as we can make out, the election manifesto of the Congress Party was quite clear and uniquivocal on this point, that all perennially irrigated land, all land capable of growing two crops should be covered by the suggested 10-18 acre ceiling and these words which were smuggled in, 'that land under assured irrigation from the Government sources only,' this was done by somebody's connivance, somebody at high-up places connived at it. It shows and this is a mattet of alarm to us, the great strenght and capacity for mischief of the '*Kulak*' lobdy. I say matters will not end here. The battle for ceiling will go on, of course, but, it is a portent. What is happening is a portent of something which will come again in future. That is when K N Raj Committee ultimately produces its report and another battle begins on the question of how to draw the affluent rural incomes into his net, Mr Chavan's net. There will be another very big upheaval inside the country, inside your Party and so many places. Of course, as Dr Rao said, we welcome it. We welcome it because these things must be thrashed out, cleared up sometime or the other. Even your Party cannot go on carrying inside all its all-embracing fold all these people who are either for or against the basic democratic reforms which are required.

Lastly, because I have not time and I have to leave time for my colleague also, the last point I wish to point out is something which is proposed in your manifesto and which certainly the planners and the Planning Commission talk about quite a lot that is. the administrative reforms. I am only referring to the role of this, what Dr. Rao called, "much-maligned' bureaucracy. Of course, bureaucracy is not a class. I agree with it. Nevertheless, in our present set-up, I want to pin point attention on the role of the bureaucracy in--that does not mean all the bureaucrats naturally--the role of the bureacracy in sabotaging production —that is what the Finance Minister is interested in, in maximising production--in sabotaging production and inflicting losses amounting to crores on the *community*. Are you or are you not going to do something about it in those cases where the guilt of such bureaucrats is palpably evident ? Nothing is done. Take one current example, The papers bring it out everyday. Will somebody bother to trace it ? What is going on this crisis which has gripped many parts of the country, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Eastern Region, West Bengal, Bihar. that is the close-down of production units ? Wh/

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should this lead to loss of production, loss of employment ? The factories say, they have no electricity; the power plants say there is no power to generate electricity, they say, they are not getting coal, they have to close down part of their generating sets. Why is there no coal ? Because, there are no wagons. Why are there no wagons ? The Railway people say, no, no, there are plenty of wagons, but the wagons are not moving fast enough; there are certain people, consumers, customers, etc. who are not clearing the wagons ; they are lying in the siding. So, they go round and round in this merry go-round trip like this and nobody is caught, nothing is found out, and the country loses crores of rupees every day. I see at the back of all this there is a big conspiracy between certain bureaucrats of the Railway establishment and certain unscrupulous businessmen and merchants, This slow-down of turn-round of wagons is a man made problem. This is being done so that big compensation can be claimed from the Railways and that claim money is split between the interested parties Coal is pilling up at the pit-head on the one hand; there is no coal to feed the electricity producing units on the other Why should this happen? What are you going to do about this ? It is a serious problem.

There is one more example which would like to give. Here is our Public Undertaking Committee which has just produced a report. It is not even printed. It is only in a cyclostyled form I hope some Members who are interested will bother to read it. This is about the oil and Natural Gas Commission. What a revelation of a scandalous thing it has brought out ! It is proved in the Puclic Undertakings committee's report that the Rustam crude,-for which we secured the right, to get 6 millions or 7 millions of rustam crude, for refining in our public sector refineries because we could not depend upon foreign refineries who were going on pushing up prices,-was not lifted, there were people interested in seeing that Rustam crude was not lifted, was not brought here, was not used in our public sector refineries. 2 years were wasted in this. 62 percent of the rustam crude to which we are entitled has not been lifted and brought to this country at all. The Barauni refinery has got one million tons refining capacity lying idle and for 4 years we have had to import Rs. 120 crores worth of petroleum products from abroad which could have been made inour own country. What was being done? There was one Chairman of the IOC, thank God, he is no longer there, belonging to that heavenly tribe of ICS, Mr, N. N. Kashyap, who said that before we can bring the Rustam crude, it must be properly analysed in the Institute at Dehra Dun whether its lube content is proper or not, whether it would be suitable and all that. Two years were spent on that and the report was given that it is perfectly all right, it can be used, but Barauni refinery wil lrequire a little redesigning of some of its mechinery but nothing of that sort was done, nor Rustam crude is brought and used. What are you going to do about it ? If we attack such bureaucrats we are told that it is unfair, you should not attack them who are not in the House to defend themselves, that they will be demoralised etc. etc. You must find out what is the link-up and what is the collusion with them due to which they are making money. You cannot implement anv plan unless this system is changed In any democratic set-up, parliamentary committees and people's representatives are associated in these matters. I hope when Mr. Chavan replies to the Debate, he will at least tell us something about the future plan, whether there is going to be any new line, any break through, because, on that depends whether the country will stand or fall.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE (Betul) : Mr. Chairman, ont long ago in this House when we were discussing the budget proposals, we considered various monetary and fiscal problems which face our country. We tried to consider several measures to invigorate and intensify our struggle and our attack on poverty and inequality. In this debate, speaking for myself, I have not the slightest intention of venturing into the dizzy heights of macro-economics which my esteemed colleague, Dr. Rao. has touched; I will merely confine my observations to fiscal legislation connected with direct taxation, with special reference to the enactment under contemplation in the Finance Bill, 1972.

I also consider this the opportune time when hon. members an make their comments on the Wanchoo Commission Report because this is the most important document presently before the Finance Ministry for its implementation, and it deals with an extremely important and delicate matter,

namely tax evasion and tax avoidance, a malaise; a scourge which seems to have proliferated evtensively into every walk of Indian society. While hon. members will do well to make their comments. I only hope they would not confine themselves to doing what Shri Bhattacharyya did by merely narrating some figures and to critcise the Government the Members would do well to make some constructive suggestions and give some guidance to the Finance Minister as to how best he could implement some of the recommendations so that we may effectively be able to incorporate those recommendations in the statute book and be able to arrest to some degree tax evasion and tax avoidance.

The Finance Bill, 1972. has made a significant departure for which the Finance Minister has come in for a very scathing indictment, namely, that the rate structure of the direct taxes has kept untouched and untinkered except for a minor change by which the surcharge is increased from 2.5 to 5 per cent. Also there are some structural changes in the law of direct taxes contemplated in the Finance Bill—I should like to deal with some of the important changes a little later. But now I should like to deal with this scathing criticism which has been flaunted on the Finance Minister for his having left direct taxes untouched and untinkered. If I may analyse it, the gravamen of the charge against him levelled by the leftist parties was that while he raised massive amounts by way of indirect taxes, he has almost pandered to the wishes and dictates of the money bags by not raising the direct taxes. Particularly, Shri Indrajit Gupta was extremely vocal at the time of his budget speech. and asked : Why did you not raise the rates of tax on the coruporate sector ? I submit this criticism is extremely uncharitable and completely disregards the disqueting harsh realities of the Indian economy which existed in the period just preceding the budget. At the outset, I wish to make it absolutely clear that I am in entire agreement with Shri Indrajit Gupta when he says that there is still scope for enhancement of tax rates so far as the corporate sector is concerned. At the same time it has also to be stated that no one possessed of his rational faculties and who understands tax laws woeuld ever suggest that direct taxation of the non-corporate sector has any scope for enhancement, a sector where the highest marginal rate of taxation, is 97.75 per cent. Therefore, the charge ultimately is reduced to this that the rate of taxation of the corporate sector has not been increased. Yes, there is scope, notwithstanding the peennial lament by the vested interests that the corporate sector is overburdened with direct taxes and that it has adversely affected industrial growth. I do not for a moment believe that. I do concede that there is scope for enhancement of taxes on Corporate sector. The only question I would like to ask is whether in view of the disquieting position in the growth of industrial production, in the prebudget months, whether this was the right time for Shri Chavan to increase the rate of taxes on the corporate sector. I think he has done very well in desisting from the same. He has given what I call an extremely inexpensive fiscal stimulus and incentive to boost industrial production, and I must congratulate him that this inexpensive boost, fiscal stimulus and this inexpensive incentive have paid dividends to him. In the preceding two months, there has been a marked improvement in the industrial production of the country. I have called it an inexpensive stimulate because such fiscal stimulus and incentives are sometimes given by giving out massive concessions as they have been given recently in the United Kingdom. The Chancellor of the Exchequer there has announced the slashing of taxes to an extent of £1,200 million sterling He had to frankly concede that the people are complaining that the taxes are too heavy to leave any incentive for hard work, Be that as it may. in the United kingdom, they do not have the twin objectives to achieve which we have. We have twin objectives to serve : that it is not enough that we think only of growth. It is certainly not enough. Along with, growth, we have to take care of social justice. So, the inexpensive stimulus is that Shri Chavan did not give any concession in tax, but he did not raise any rate, and that has really paid dividends to him.

If one were to see the structural changes' there are a few important structual changes contemplated in the Direct Tax Law. The first one is inclusion for taxation of casual gains, windfalls, and subjecting them to a charge of income-tax. Hereafter, if you were to win a lottery, crossword puzzle, race or card games, and win in gambling, you will have to pay a tax. Well, this is a major Change he has done, which not merely plug

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a loophole, but it repairs a large crack in the direct tax law, However, I am unable to und erstand the differential concessional terms which the Finance Minister has given for the taxation of lotteries. So far as the other windfalls are concerned, the casual gains other than lotteries, such as crosswords puzzles, races or card games. etc., the exemption limit is fixed at Rs. 1,000.

But so far as winnings from lotteries are concerned, they will be taxed at an immensely concessional rate; that is to say, if one were to win up to Rs.5,000, there is no taxation at all. If the total income is less than Rs. 10,000 winnings are not to he taxed and then when total income exceeds Rs. 10,000, the entire winnings are not to be taxed the first Rs. 5,000 are to be deducted outright. Out of the balance, only 50 per cent is to be taxed, This is a discrimination which is wholly unwarranted. I know there mright have been some unconscious pressures from the States, because the States are the biggest lottery-runners these days. But it would be sacrificing a very sound principle of legislation if the lottery winnings are taxed concessionally. After all, races, gambling, lotteries. etc., belong to the same genus, species, and their taxation must be uniform.

The second change sought to be made is the taxtaion of capital gains on the sale of jewellery. It is a change which was long overdue. However, in his also, the Finance Minister has shown a concession which I am unable to understand. If you sell the old jewellery, and make capital gains and then out of such capital gains if you purchese new jewellery, the value of purchase of new jewellery is exempt from being taxe. I am unable to understand the rationadle of this exemption when we are not wanting to encourage any type of vulgar display of opulence and when we oppose ostentatious ways of living. I cannot understaud why the purchase of new jewellery should be encouraged in this manner.

Today, we read in the newspapers that the Prime Minister has observed somewhere that people have an undue bias in favour of purchasing gold. which is not at all desirable. Therefore, I do hope that the Finance Minister will withdraw this concession of exemption on purchase of new jewellery.

16 hrs

The next change seeks to introduce a new section, 295 (MM) in the Income-tax Act, 1961. When this section becomes law, it will empower the Central Board of Direct Taxes to make rules prescribing certain conditions under which the Appellate Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax may admit fresh evidence in appeal, not produced before the ITo. This sort of legislation is highly ill-conceived and improper. In the Consultative Committee to which I do not want to refer very extensively. The Finance Minister had himself rejected such suggestion. The role of the appellate assistant commissioner of income-tax in the income-tax hierarchy is much different from the role of an appellate court under the civil procedure code. He has not merely the power of an ITO but much more. The legislature has given him many more powers. It is in fact an administrative review which is done in the appeal the assessment is completed. This is how the Supreme Court has described the power of the Assistant appellate commissioner of income-tax : "his powers are wider than those of the appellate court under the code of civil procedure. His competence is not restricted to dealing with the subject matter of appeal ; he may examine all matters covered by the assessment order and correct the assessment in respect of such matters even to the preudice of the assessee and may remit the case to the income-tax officer for enquiring into items which were not even the subject matter of appeal; if a receipt has been assessed under one head, the Appeliate Assistant Commissioner may hold it to be assessable under another." That is what the Supreme Court says. He is so powerful and rightly so because at this stage for the first time a proper review of the assessment is made in appeal. Where is the need for these people in the Board sitting in the cosy chambers of the Secretariat to make rules to guide this authority as to when fresh evidence be allowed to be taken. Why do they not trust his wisdom and sense of justice that this man exercising appellate jurisdicton vested with so much power will exercise his authority judicially, justly and fairly and will admit fresh evidence only in consonance with the principles of natural justice. Fresh evidence is not admissible as a matter of right at the appellate stage but fresh evidence is always allowed to be introduced in appeal under special circumstances. In terms of section 119 the Central Boards of Taxes is precluded specifically by the legislature from interfering in

the appellate jurisdiction of the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of income tax. But the Board is now going to make a rule under the new section. If and when such rule is made and, if it is not to be *ultra vires*, it will have to be within the postulates of section 119. I do not know what sort of rule Board will make keeping in view the restriction imposed by lesgistation in section 119. Therefore, I fervently implore the Finance Minister not to press this type of provision, but to trust the Appellate Commissioners of income-tax. Besides, why do they not send them departmental instructions ? Nothing prevents them from sending departmental instructions enumerating the circumstances in which they are going to admit fresh evidence in the first appeal.

What is worse, it is not the rich and affluent who can afford expensive income-tax advice who will be every worried about producing evidence. If at all the rich suffer, they do not suffer because they have produced inadequate evidence; thep only suffer because they have produced some evidence in which something incriminatory is found out. It is the poorman who does not understand what to produce before the ITO who suffers. Onlyto day in the partys, standing committee meeting we were discussing how complicated the law is; not one out of 520 Members of Parliament, I dare say, including myself, would be able to fill his return correctly. Law is so complicated and things are so difficult for a poorman. If a person who is assessed at Rs. 10,000 or 12,000 has a grievance on some matter and he has some evidence to produce which he could not produce before the ITO, why should he be precluded ? Therefore I request Mr. Chavan not to press with this provision.

I immensely welcome the introduction of a permanent account number. It is now contemplated that every assessee will be given an account number and this will provide an efficient method of cross checking various transactions. I am sure this would be an effective deterrent to tax evasion. I only hope that bureaucrats do not, with their bias for red tape, bring in impediments and obstacles because this measure means streamlining the administration. You are proceeding towards sophisticated methods. Even if it costs a littte extra, I am sure the Finance Minister will make finance readily available for this.

I shall now make some observations on the Wanchoo Commission Report. This Commission was appointed mainly to suggest ways and means to check the scourge of tax evasion and avoidance. The terms of this commission were : (1) recommending effective measures to unearth money and prevent its proliferation and to suggest ways of checking avoidance of tax and to produce arrears; (2) to examine various exemptions allowed by the tax laws with a view to their modifications, curtailment or withdrawal and (3) indicated the manner in which tax assessments and administration should be improved to give effect to the recommendations, In a sense the terms of reference were not wide. The report has been with us for quite sometime and I have very carefully gone through the entire report. Before I make my comments, I have to apologise for having used somewhat intemperate language when I was speaking on the report in my budget speech. My friends and the Members of the Commission, felt offended at what I said. unwritingly I have no hesitation in expressing regrets for using language that I did in my last speech on the budget to describe the report. But I do maintain, having studied the report extensively, very carefully and objectively, not with a view to picking holes, but to finding out practical ways and means if we could really put an end to this curse of tax evasions and black money which seems to be degrading, debasing and corroing the very moral, and legal norms of the entire society, enabling people to pay bribes, and indulge in other vicious corrupt practices degarding and debasing the whole structure of Indian society. I have tried to work hard and go through the report very extensively not once or twice but as many time ass I could. Now I find that there are certain very serious drawbacks of a general nature in this report and I must mention them to start with. The first drawback is that the implementation of some of the important recommendations will necessitate, if not reversal, at least a major review of certain fiscal and monetary policies of the Congress Party. It can, therefore, be taken for granted that such recommendations which require a major review of policy will be kept in cold storage for eternity. Terms reference strictly do not justify recommendation requiring reversal of major fiscal policies.

The second drawback is. the recommendations are spread over fairly wide range of

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direct taxation beyond the problems of evasion or avoidance of tax. And, on tax administration, the recommendations are very far reaching. The recommendations have got so mixed up that a further scrutiny, seminars and other process will be required to sort out the recommendations which have an immediate nexus with the malaise of tax evasion and avoidance, which can be implemented, as against other recommendations which are not directly related to the problems of tax evasion.

The third drawback is that the various recommendations are more expressions in favour of one opinion against another, without there being sufficient and authentic data, figures facts and statistics to support each opinion. One would have expected that the report was more factual than argumentative The report is a synthesis of the reports of the various commissions on taxation, the reports of the Public Account Committee, the report of the Administrative Reforms Commissions and well-known opinions voiced by the representatives of trade and commerce on the one side and by the representatives of the department on the other. The weight of the repoet would have been entirely different if the report, instead of condensing the opinions of these various commissions Committees and persons, was very factual and realistic, relying on information from the assessment and other relevant records of Income tax proceedings for evaluation of the problems and for suggesting remedies.

Finally, the recommendations can neither be accepted in their entirety nor be rejected in their entirely, with the result that the Msnistry has been given a very long rope to do whatever it wishes to do with this report. This is a luxury we can hardly afford at a cost of Rs. 11 lakhs, which is the expenditure on this Commission.

However, I do concede that some of the suggestions made by the Commission are indeed very bold. I will just consider a few important suggestions and make my observations regarding the important recommendations made by the Wanchoo Committee. Their main recommendation is that high rates of taxation are one of the main causes of the widely prevalent malaise of tax evasion and avoidance in our country. That appears to be the very basis on which they have proceeded in this report. That is why they have suggested a revised schedule of taxation, in which the highest marginal rate is recommended at 74.75 per cent, as against the present rate of 97.75 per cent.

About high rates of taxation I will quote only a few lines, because I know time is extremely limited. They themselves feel very strongly and this is what they say :

> "Among the causes which have contributed to the spread of tax evasion and build up of black money in our country, we had listed the prevalence of high tax rates as an important factor."

Further, they observe :

> "At the end of our enquiry, we were left with little doubt in our minds that such high rates of taxation are tolerable or are tolerated mainly because of the widespread evasion and avoidance that take place."

This is the philosophy on which they proceed.

> "To many, they provide adequate justification for resisting the attemps of the State to Snatch away almost the entire fruits of their labour."

In their final observation they are demolishing the basic theory which we have been cherishing all these years :

> "One reason often given for adopting high tax rates in our country is that they would narrow down inequalities of income and wealth."

They are completely in disagreement with our philosophy on this point and this is what they say :

> "In theory, this might be a valid proposition. but in practice, high rates of taxation are apt to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, thereby widening the gap between the two classes."

Thus they have virtually gone to the extent of saying that the high rates of taxations are responsible for increasing the disparities that we see in our society. They say :

> "Today a person in the income bracket of over Rs. 2 lakhs, who

earns an extra Rs. 1,000 and declares it honestly in his return of income, is worse off under our tax system than and unscrupulous person who evades tax on only Rs. 30. In such a situation, honesty becomes the first casualty and not many would find it easy to resist the temptation."

Whether to check such temptation we should liberalise the law or we should so tighten the law that a person pays a very heavy price for falling a prey to such temptation is a matter of opinion. Whether for purposes of accelerating to economic growth lesser tax rates are required or not, is a matter on which I have nothing to say at the moment. I am not discussing that. But, in my opinion, it is the single largest self-deception the Commission seems to have practised on itself if it sincerely believed that by Government revising the rates of income taxation, as assuggested by the Commission, there would be even the slightest qualitative or quantitative improvement in the attitude of those tax-payers who are dishonest today and can successfully evade taxation without being imprisoned or penalised. And the dishonest tax-payers of tomorrow are no different from their tribes of dishonest tax-payers today. There are honest tax-payers who pay their full taxes even if they are bled white by the high rates of taxation. There are dishonest tax-payers who will evade payment of full taxation even if they can easily afford it. The class of tax-payers who become dishonest merely because the present rates of taxes are higher than those recommended by the Wanchoo Commission, in my opinion, just does not exist, and I shall prove it.

I will prove it by drawing attention of the House to the rates which were prevalent in the fifties. Yesterday I was glancing through the Finance Act, 1956 and I found that in the Fifties when the purchasing power of the rupee was very much more than what it is today. In the fifties the rate of taxation for income between Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 1,50,000 was very less than what is suggested in the schedule by the Commission, and above Rs. 1,50,000 the rates was 9¼ annas super-tax, 4 annas income-tax, near about the rates which the Commission itself is suggesting. The Commission has not given any data, it has not made any factual study of what was the position of tax evasion in the fifties with tax rates as rational as suggested by them. As a person who has been very humbly connected with tax administration and has been arguing tax cases in courts I am in a position to say that in sixties the tax evasion was much less than what it was in the fifties. In the fifties we had several neo-rich, several multi-millionaires and billionairs who resorted to tax evasion and than subsequently availed of the various disclosure schemes and came to settlement under section 271 (4) (A). As compared to that, in the sixties there were fewer crorepathis, andl esser now.

If the revised rates are accepted, according to Commissions calculation Shri Chavan will have to forego Rs. 45 crores. Yet, not one assessee will come to the path of rectitude. Will it be signs of wisdom on our part to then pay such a price ? Where is the proof to say that the rates of taxation have ever mattered with people who take to path of dishonesty? There is proof to the Contrary. So, the reduction of rates to curb evasion and avoidence is the single biggest self-deception that is being suggested. However unrelated to evasion, if to rationalise taxation you wish to reduce the rates, I have nothing to say.

I only hope, Sir, whatever else would be accepted this would not be accepted in the name of preventing tax evasion. They have stated that through various avenues, the black money has proliferated and they have demarcated three avenues in which it is actually proliferated, surreptitious and clandestine business which includes purchase and sale of licences and payment of secret commission, secondly smuggling of gold and luxury goods and thirdly they have stated in the political field black money has proliferated. That is, however, a matter which the Finance Minister will look into. I am confining myself to more basic matters which they have referred.

So far as taxation on individuals is concerned, they have suggested a schedule. Now my very serious grievance is this They are suggesting in the schedule 23% roduction to a man who gets Rs. 2 lakhs and above and a person who really deserves relief and immediate relief because of ever increasing spiral of price rise has been given no relief

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whatsoever in the suggested rates. A person who has the misfortune of earing Rs. 10.000 according to the revised schedule, gets no relife. A man who earns Rs. 15,000/- gets a relief of 66% and a person who earns Rs. 20 000/- gets a magnanimous relief of 1.25% and one who earns above Rs 20,000/- gets a bounteous relief of 2% and one who earns Rs. 2 lakhs and above gets 23%. I cannot understand and how are they building a pyramid with upside down. In fact, I would plead with the Finance Minister to consider the lot of the people who are earning Rs. 1.000/' or Rs. 1,500/- a month, who have to bring up their children, there is not enough for them to clothe them, to feed them educate them and if they evade tax, I think, they have very justification to do so. There should be no tax upto Rs. 10,000/- and upto Rs. 25,000/- there should be revision of rates. If Finance Minister wants the rate above Rs 25,000/- to be redued. it is for him to judge whether it is profitable or unprofitable but relief to peoples earning upto 25,000 in a year is due at once.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please finish now.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE ; I will just finish, Sir. Give me two more minutes.

Regarding ceiling on business expenditure Commission has stated that the Guest House expenses and the entertainment expenses should be allowed because according to them in these disallowances as now contemplate in our tax laws, it is only the honest assessee who is grieved and suffers and the well advised and some what crafty assessee manages to escape the rigours completely.

Sir, I would have agreed with the Commissions recommendtaion on this point much more, if they had only come out, with some more data on the point because it is to my knowledge that with a slight readjustment and rearrangement of affairs and with a sklilful narration in the vouchers these entertainment expenses, become sales promotion expenses, advertisements expenses, messing expenses, boarding expenses, employees lunch expenses, Director's travelling and liaison expenses and the Tribunal has been holding in centper cent cases that these expenses are allowable. Therefore, if one were to see the entetrainment expenses claimed in large companies after ceilling was imposed by the Parliament on its allowablity the claims have doclined very much under this head though not the real expenses. Therefore, it is the honest who are really put to difficulty. I wish the Commission had examined hundred cases and brought on record the declive in claims under this head. After all how much is the gain to the revenue as a result of the ceiling. Let the dishonest be penalised on this matter for a very small gain in the revenue.

The recommendations about the penalties are extremely important. The Commission has recommended that the levies of penalties for the concealment of income-tax should be related to the income tax and wealth-tax respectively sought to be evaded and not on the basis of income and wealth sought to be concealed, In other words, if Rs. 30,000/- income is sought no be concealed, the penalty should be relatted to the tax of Rs 6,000/- andn ot be related to the concealed income of Rs. 30,000/- Presently on the Rs. 6.000/- being the tax sought to be evaded on concealed income of Rs. 30,000/- the minimum penalty is Rs. 30000/-, maximum Rs. 60.000. Likewise for wealth-tax assessee, the wealth tax sough to be evaded may not even be Rs. 1,000/- but the minimum penalty is Rs. 30.000 and maximum Rs. 60,000/. Thus, jointly for income-tax and wealth-tax the penalty can be Rs. 60,000/- minimum and Rs. 1,20,000/- maximum. Therefore, the Commission has suggested that these penalties are hoplessly out of proportion and they have dealt with them and they have suggested that these penalties are so heavy that when you levy the penalty, no one is interested in paying the penalty. Ihave very good one more impore tant reason to give to the Finance Minister- why the recommendations should be accepted, and he can verify this.

Therefore, in hundred out of hundred case wherethe penalties are so heavy as in the cases I have taken *i.e.* ; on Rs. 6000 tax, evasions penalty of Rs. 45,000 to 60,000 is lavied that is, one and a half times to two times income sought to be concealed. The matter goes before the tribunal and impells the courts to take a strict view because

of the hardness of the penalty. When you levy a heavy penalty out of all proportion, the appellate courts are going to call upon the Revenue Department to discharge the burden of proof strictly giving no quarters for any doubt. And in hundred out of hundred cases, the Department fails with the result that heavy penalties embellish only our statute book. In reality, they do not work.

I hope, Shri Chavan will examine and call for the records of tribunals where heavy penalties were levied and find out what has happened. If the penalty is Rs, 5000 or Rs. 10,000, on a tax liability of Rs. 6000 that a different thing. But if it a heavy penalty, then the appellate courts will want a foolproof case for sustaining such harsh punishment.

Lastly, about raids and searches, the Commission has mentioned that more searches and said be made to unearth the black money. Fantastic figures of evasion and the avoidance of tax and black money are given by the Commission. According to their calculation—of course, they have apologised and said that the method of their calculation is at best a guess-cum-estimate.—in 1961-62, the income which has escaped assessment is Rs. 811 crores; in 1965-66—Rs 1216 crores and in 1968-69 — Rs. 1400 crores and the tax evaded in 1968-69 is Rs. 480 crores. The black money transaction is to the tune of Rs, 7000 crores. If these figures are anywhere near reality, then, I submit, this parallel economy, black money economy bits fair to become the paramount economy one day and therefore this scourge of colovred money must be eradicated lock stock and barrel in tune even by eradicating the entire private sector if necessary. I will go to that extent even. But I just do not accept there figures, as anywhere wear reality.

What they have said here is that the method of raids and searches is an extremely important expedient in department's hands to unearth hedden black wealth. In seven years time, 1961 to 1968 the Income-Tax Department have had 1447 raids out of which, department says, 1418 raids were successful and out of several thousands of crores of rupees income evaded in these 7 years an amount, according to department, of Rs. 699 lakhs, that is, roughly, Rs. 7 crores has been seized, The anatomy of "raids and searches" is not at all understood, it appears by this Commission They have not analysed how much amount out of this is refunded. How much penalty levied. How many sent to jail on the basis of raids and searches. There are very many cases where the Department has given refunds of seized money, saying, "It is disclosed and shown" and the money is refunded. They have not analysed it. What is successful as against unsuccessful in raids is not discussed. While we want the Department to act strictly where necessary and the method of raids and searches may be increasingly used, where worthwhile it should not be used to humilate and insult people as they have done recently in Bombay. The department carried out huge raids and, I am told, that in most of the places raided by them and searches carried out at the place of Film artistes, nothing incriminating was found. If this is correct. I am sure, the Department will some day have to answer this House for this type of raids, insulting the innocent Film artistes. Let it be known clearly as our policy that raids and searches are not to be used as media to terrorise or insult people. And if an assessment claims of Bombay Commissioner are not found to be correct, he will have to answer us.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL (Moradabad): Mr Chairman, Sir, while replying to the Union Budget debate, the Finance Minister had defined the objective of the Government's economic policy as the improvement of the quality of man. What sort of a man our economic policies have produced during the last 25 years? Has the quality of man improved or deteriorated materially and spiritually?

It is not correct to say that the economic policies have made the common man corrupt. dishonest and inefficient? We all know that, materially, more than 225 million people in the country, the half of India's population still live below the subsistence level. Begarry is growing every day. Of course, it would be unfair not to concede that an insignificant percentage of population has certainly improved their living standard. But the soaring prices and punitive tax structive have robbed him of whatever little he has acquired. If he still looks better off, it is because he has acquired proficiency in corrupt practices.

[Shri Virendra Agarwal]

Sir, the primary and the basic function of the Government is to produce clean administration and, so long as we are not able to produce a clean administration, we can never improve the quality of man in this country. Democratic functioning should always lay the greatest possible emphasis on to enrich human personality But human individual has been forgotten in the present scheme of things. The dignity of the human individual is a central principle of democracy. But, unfortunately, the spirit of individual liberty seems to be on the decline What we need today is to gain our objectives without encroaching on individual liberties.

Sir, poverty has been given an ultimatum by all political groups and parties in this country. The most crucial question to day is—may be, a 64 million dollar question—how long will it take to *hatao garibi*. This is the question which is being asked. Different estimates have been made. The Planning Minister has suggested that poverty would be banished by the end of the Sixth Plan, while the other estimates are that it will still take a longer time But I feel that we may not be able to provide a national minimum, what to say of 12 years, even in a period of 150 years At the moment one gets the impression that the present Government is not interested in learning from the past but is in a mood to cover its failures of its economic policies by evolving new theories. One has recently been borrowed from one Pakistani economist. We all know what this theory was and what harm it has done to the develop nent of this and other countries. *Garibi* who has been the real patient is not to be blamed because he is confused and is rapidly losing his faith in the whole process of Parliamentary democracy. We are all talking of one or other diagnosis, what sort of policies can help in banishing poverty. Many of us suggest extreme radicalism ; another set of people suggest extreme liberalism. According to me, it is neither radicalism nor liberalism which can banish poverty in this country. I, here, think of late Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru who had talked a great deal about the application of science and technology to banish poverty. But, unfortunately, in our country today the scientists are required to commit suicides. My head hangs in shame. I do not think whatever Pandit Nehru had suggested to this country will ever be worked out. It is only the application of science and technology which can ultimately help in banishing poverty, and neither radicalism nor liberalism of any order can ever succeed in eradicating poverty People who are living below subsistence level must be looked after first. This is very elementary for all of us to understand. The fruits of developmentmut be percolated to the poorest. It is nolonger necessary fort he Government or Government leaders just to pay lip sympathy to the poor. but what is required is to deliver the goods to the poorest sections of the community.

Sir, the population is growing at a faster rate. Today our population has reached 547 million to which we add 13 million every year. We are having 50,000 babies every day, practically a baby every other second. The World Bank, in one of its reports, has said that India will have 1402 million people by 2075 A D and a possible maximum of 2 799 million in 2155. Another estimate of population rise is that we will have round about 100 crore people by 1995, 200 crore people by 2017, may be 400 crore people by 2038. You can well imagine the extent of poverty which we are required to face in the country. Poverty would remain monumental if it is not tackled in a big way. It is easy for the Finance Minister to feel happy that his budget has succeeded in shouldering the strains of the last year, but that is not enough We have got a big task and big responsibility while there is a growing population. Our economic policies must be attuned in such a way that we could really eradicate poverty in the shortest possible time Both the public and private sectors as they are working to-day, provide additional employment only to about 300,000 people every year and if all the schemes that the Government has sponsored during the last three years are worked out well and implemented well, they will not be able to provide more than 400,000 jobs. In this way, we would be able to provide jobs only to 500,000 people a year and at this rate you can very well imagine that the rate of unemployment will grow from the present 14 million to about 40 million by the end of 1980. This is the extent of the problem and this is the extent of poverty we are facing in this country and that we have to formulate our policies in a big way if we are really keen to tackle the problem.

We all know that rapid industrialisation holds the key to the economic prosperity

While we talk of industrialisation, it is natural that we have to evolve a Strategy in which a large percentage of our population are shifted from agriculture to industry. A large number of economists have made a study and they have come to the conclusion that if you really want to have prosperity, then we should not have more than 50% of the people to depend upon agriculture. That means that a large percentage of our people must be shifted to industries if you really want to build an affluent society in this country and for that it has been worked out that we must have a very bigh growth rate, that is not less than 10% a year if we really want that our people should have a national minimun, say, by 1980 and that necessarily implies that because agriculture has got its own limitations, the industrial growth rate will have to increase at the rate of 25% a year. This faster growth rate can only generate more employment and provide surplus which can be distributed in favour of the poor. If we do not have a fast growth rate, then I can tell you that we will continue having slogans in this country for all time to come and the poor will continue to remain poorer. If we really want industries to grow, we have to launch bold and imaginative plans to step up our industrial production, say in the case of steel, to not less than 100 million tonnes and in the case of oil-200 million tonnes and similarly, in the case of electricity 200 millon Kilowatts by 1980. That is the only solution by which we can meet the challenges which face us to-day.

The Common man in the country has tremendous faithin the Prime Minister. The common man is looking towards the Government for evolving a policy which will banish poverty. But what do we see ? We see that the quality of man is deteriorating rather than improving. The policies which I have mentioned, if followed, can certainly usher in a new era of economic prosperity but surprisingly they are being ignored altogether.

During the last one year, we all know about the industrial growth rate. It was hardly 2% a year. In 1969-70 the prime Minister had presented the Union Budget which was acclaimed as growth-oriented because she had granted a large number of fiscal incentives which accelerated the industrial growth rate in the country. We had a 7% industrial growth rate in 1969-70 but in the last two years it seems to me that the present fiscal policy has sabotaged everything that the Prime Minister had done in 1969-70. How the withdrawal of fiscal sincentives have sabotaged the growth rate ? They are the withdrawal of the development rebate, then the concession to priority industries has been withdrawn and concession in surcharge has been increased from 2½% to 5% and the personal incometax raised from 92% to 98% leaving practically no incentive and the wealth-tax concessions on new industries granted for five years have also been withdrawn. These are all the incentives which have been recently withdrawn and the Government expects our industrial growth rate to go up ; I think the Government is just having dreams. Industrial growth rate cannot increase with this fiscal policy and the corporate tax which was hardly 40% in 1960-61 has now gone up to 58%—an increase of 45%. A study conducted of 141 countries reveals that more than 131 countries have a ceiling on company tax rate at 50%. If Government is not interested in terms of giving tax concessions to the corporate institutions then I can assure the Government that out industrial rate will go down further and further. We will only make poverty to spread further in this country and nothing else. We are merely shouting slogans. That is all. The common man will refuse to believe in such slogans in future. This is the situation just now.

What have the British Government done ? They have granted fiscal concessions to the industries of the order of 1,211 million pounds, that is round about Rs. 2308 crores which is practically half of our total budget The result is, the British industries will be able to write off hundred per cent initial capital of plant and machinery in the first year of operation and still they have been described too latter and too late. Such fiscal concessions have been granted in West Germany Japan and united Stats. In our country we remain where we were because these are not given in our country.

I have heard so much about Wanchoo Committee's report. Mr. Salve, is just interested to flourish at the bar, with the growing black money.

Does he know that ours is the highest taxed country in the whole world ? The Wanchoo Committee report may or may not

[Shri Virendra Agarwal]

be accepted by the Government. One of their major recommendation is that personal income-tax rate must be reduced to 75 per cent. That is, there should be a ceiling at 75%. I hope we are going to have detailed discussion on Wanchoo committee's report here as well as at the Consultative Committee. I need not therefore elaborate on this point, here.

I now come to agriculture. Agriculture is the only bright spot on the economic horizon of the country The country will produce 130 to 140 millions of tonnes of foodgrains in 4 years time from the current year's production of 112 million tonnes. The farmer has worked very hard. The prosperity that comes from hard work should go to the farmer. Government has been feeling jealous of their economic prosperity. First they thought about agricultural income-tax. Then there was the Chief Ministers, Conference to shelve it and then it started with procurement prices. They could not succeed. Now they talk about land ceilings It may create a situation that the Green Revolution of which we are talking so much may turn into a red revolution. This is the request and the warning that I would wish to place before the Government. What ever you may do with land ceiling or procurement prices, in no case should agricultural productivity in this country be allowed to be lowered or reduced in any way. If agricultural productivity is to be reduced, in that case, we may even be in need of importing wheat as we had been doing for the last 25 years.

That day will not come, Sir, if we continue to support the farmer in every possible manner. Let his position be stabilised for 3 or 4 years. When the position gets stabilised, the farmer may be in a position to pay a little for economic development. No policy of the Government, no statistics, of any kinds or politics should be allowed to stand in the interst of the farmer.

There is a lot of talk and controversy going on in the matter of land ceiling and there is a lot of uncertainty prevailing in the country today. One does not know what will happen. There is a lurking fear in the mind of the farming community that the Government are moving towards collectivisation This sort of fear must be removed, if we really want the farmer to raise his production. We have not yet provided any incentive what so ever to the farmer for his agricultural productivity while we have put all possible burdens on the farmer to raise his productivity. This is what will not work.

The Budget which was presented and the Finanee Bill which we are discussing today have placed additional burdens on the kisans by taxing fertilisers, power-driven pumps, lubricants and a tax on tractor prices. All these taxes on modern agricultural inputs have helped to raise the cost of production. If you continue to place heavy burdens on the farmer and if you also expect him to pay more in the form of taxes or in the form of less wheat prices, I am sure he will have no incentive left to raise his production.

What are the objectives of the Budget ? We have heard a great deal and have been talking a great deal about economic policies. There are four main objectives of this policy: growth, stability, social justice and self-reliance. Unfortunately, the growth rate has been so poor during the last 21 years that it has all been neutralised by the population growth rate, and we still do not exactly know what is happening to our economy.

Coming to stability of prices, the Prime Minister is determined to hold the price line. She has made it absolutely clear that prices in this country must be stabilised. But from whatever little I see, I do not think this Government will ever be able to hold the price line. It would be better for Government to make it absolutely clear to the nation that prices connot be stabilised. What the Government can immediately do is to hold the price line in respect of essential items of consumption, if it is serious and sincere in respect of its policies. If monkeying with policies continues, nothing good will ever come out of it and prices will continue to rise.

I have no time to deal with social justice, But I want to say a word about unemployment. I would plead with Government to undertake a large rural works programme with a provision of Rs. 15,00 crores during the next two years and have a network of rural works so that our rural people gain useful employment. In this way, we can build up our rural areas.

There is a lot to say about self-reliance, but as I do not have the time, I will just say this. We as a nation do not have a short-cut solution or a magic wand that we might banish poverty overnight. The most crucial question today is to what extent we are helpful in raising the rate of savings ? This is the crux of the entire economic problem. If the rate of savings continue to be solved down as it has been during the last three years—it has gone down from 11.1 to 8.3 per cent—you can very well imagine that you are not going to have a growth-oriented situation. What we need today is at least a growth of 18-20 per cent in the rate of saving so as to be able to have a self generating economy.

The Prime Minister is determined to take all resolute steps which are sure to have their impact on the eradication of poverty within a period of three years. She has also made it clear the other day—and I think these are the words of wisdom which Congressmen should appreciate—that we are a democratic society and not a dictatorial one. Where is the organisational structural and the administrative set-up to implement the radical programme ?—the Prime Minister asked the Congress Party. This is what we should all ask ourselves ? Exactly where do we stand in terms of our commitment to the nation ? At the moment, there is an atmosphere of indecision, inaction and, above all, stupidity in the whole country and it is a challenge to the present leadership to act and lead the people to economic prosperity.

Sir destructive negativism must be discarded, if we went the trade unions to observe industrial discipline, farmers to pay taxes, industrialists to accept Government partnership. Fiscal incentives are now the need of the hour to meet the new demands for maximisation of growth rate which is the surest strategy to banish poverty, to stabilise the prices and to ensure social justice, and above all, to improve the quality of man.

SHRI S N. MISRA (Kannauj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I consider it my proud privilege to support the Finance Bill in the hope that a few practical suggestions of mine will be kindly considered by the Finance Minister and that he shall not permit himself to be guided by bureaucratic advisers only As most of the points have already been considered, I shall only confine myself to some valuable suggestions.

India has its own peculiar socio-economic factors which are not considered by the Ministry, and if they are considered, I am sure a much lower rate of taxation and a much lower share of exemption would be allowed.

Nobody will doubt that as opposed to other countries our family consists of five or 6 members, and the head of the family is the only earning member of the family in India. whereas in other advanced countries, after a person attains majority, he is in a position to earn and he is no more dependent on the single earning member of the family as in our country. Secondly, earning opportunities in India are very limited. In this country, the average of employment can be considered as from 16 to 65 years including the judges of high courts and of the Supreme Court; a major portion, about 30 to 35 years are spent in education and then in search of employment. Therefore, only a small span of life is left when a person is in a position to earn. When he is earning, he has to make provision for saving for use in old age. Unfortunately, in this country, no provision has been made for old age, such as old as pensions. Other types of facilities have not also been provided for old age, with the result that it becomes inevitable for everybody to make a provision for the future also.

I am conscious of the fact that even for highly paid Government officers, when they retire, in some cases, the interim pension is not fixed. They are in difficulty, and if they do not have any other person who is in a position earn, they are in imense difficulty, as has been mentioned. These are the reasons why a person is bent upon making a provision for the future and he is not having a clear picture before him of his old, age, and therefore, the provision is to be made.

Now, nobody, would be able to dispute, in these days, that India is the highest-taxed country after the legislation in 1961. (*Laughter*) There is no question of laughing. These are facts. A few figures given by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce in its publication known as the *Direct Taxes– an international comparison*,

[Shri S. N. Misra]

show that on a meagre income of Rs. 20,000, an individual is taxed in Australia at Rs. 2,500; in the United Kingdom, Rs. 3,250; and in India, Rs. 4,200. The higher level of income-tax rates in India are almost double that of the rates at many stages; and at the final stage, as has been mentioned, there is a taxatiou of 97.75 per cent.

It is, therefore, inevitable that the rates of duty lead to an honest or dishonest avoidance of taxation. It is therefore, desirable to take stock of the entire situation, unbiassed by the slogan as has been given by my learned friend ever here. We have to consider the realities of every situation, and when we talk of realities, we must consider the realities that we face; and therefore, it is necessary that the limit of exemption in the tax-structure should be made higher up In 1939, you will remember, the exemption limit was Rs. 2,000. Since then prices have gone up by ten times therefore inevitably the minimum exemption should have been Rs 20,000. I submit that in any case the limit of exemption should be placed at Rs. 15,000. We can take advantage of the experience of other countries. In England they have raised the exemption limit (*Interruptions*). They have thus allowed four lakhs of people to be exempted and taken off the register of assessees. If we raise this limit to Rs 15,000, it would leave a fair income to everybody. The needs of the people cannot be covered with Rs. 3,000. By the method, we shall be taking away about three lakhs of people off the register. It would allow the income-tax officers to be carefull about the big tax payers, They will find it easier to see those who ase evading taxes and not indulging in petty cases of catching small fish while allowing the sharks to go; it is they who know how to avoid. It is these persons who are able to corrupt the officers. There is need for the income-tax officers confining their energies for the evaluation of people who pay more than Rs. 15,000 as tax.

Secondly, I want to suggest that the income-tax rates should be such as to give inducement and encouragement to people to earn. In our country the rate of taxation is so high. The necessity for saving for tomorrow is very much there. It is these conditions that have brought into existence the black money. The tax dodgers with the help of black money had created a bigger market ; they corrupt officials. Black money is increasing as the figures indicate. Therefore I suggest that the tax rate should be a sort of a curvature. This suggestion has not been made or considered by anybody. Tax rate should be in curvature. In the spectrum, in the curvature should come people with one lakh of rupees. At the curve, with people who have two lakhs of income, there should be a reduction so that there will be a lesser rate of tax on Rs. 2 lakhs ; the maximum rate at Rs. 2 lakhs will be lower than the rate of tax on one lakh. You can do it in the curvature form, so that it will give impetus to the people to get into the taxation structure and disclose their real income ; in order to have lower rates they may disclose the higher rate of income.

Nobody is prepared to part with black money. Whatever methods you may adopt, people who have black money will not part with it. There should be a basic change in the policy. Since you have not succeeded with tax dodgers and persons with black money, you have to adopt another policy and tell those people : we give you three years time to deposit all your black money in the nationalised banks and you will not be questioned where from you got this money. If for three years you allow people to invest their money in industrial development. Without enquiring their source, people would come forward and invest in industries and deposit in the banks. You will be able to get some revenue in respect of the money that has been deposited. Now, according to the report, it is Rs 7 crores.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : They would not do it.

SHRI S. N. MISRA : You wanted to take away the major part of the black money. They are not fools, therefore, to come forward with their money. If you do not ask from which source they have got it, then you will be able to get that money for investment. This has been done successfully in various other countries of the world. I am conscious that the practical aspect of things is usually ignored in Parliament. It is given a burial because we are used to talking more than acting practically. Slogans have been raised but that will not help us. The difficulty is, you have a very big, fat budget. But what you have actually

done is, for the purpose of employment, you had budgeted Rs. 75 crores. But actually only Rs. 3 crores and odd have been utilised. The same is the case with education road-building, etc. You bring in mobilisation of money but you do not utilise it correctly.

In the public sector, we have invested thousands of crores But what is the type of people you send there ? The hard-earned money of the tax-payers is being pumped into these undertakings, but nobody takes any interest to see that they function correctly and properly. There is excess of expenditure, waste of money, etc., but nobody cares for it. It is, therefore, necessary that before we have the mobilisation of resources, we should see that it is properly utilised, If by mobilising the money you can get the fruits of investment, it is good. But it is no good continuing to have losses in the public sector. I am not against public sector ; I am in favour of it. But I must say that it is necessary that there must be a correct and proper assessment of the public sector and to give them the people who know how to run them. I. C. S. or I. A. S or retired people are not the proper persons who can head these public undertakings. There must be interests created in respect of the public undertakings. I am of opiniou that 50 per cent of the directors in every public undertaking must be from the public. All of them must not be Government servants. I can cite the example of the Shipping Corporation and other undertakings where directors from the public have been taken and they have been working very well, making profits. So, my suggestion is, before the mobilisation of funds is made, it must be ensured that the money that has been budgeted and taken out for particular purposes must be properly utilised. If they are not properly utilised, it is no good taking money out of the pockets of the poor people and taxing them and making them bleed out with the money.

With these words, I support the Finance Bill.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Mr. Chairman, if we have an impartial look at the Finance Bill, there is not a single item of relief. On the contrary, levies have been imposed to the tune of Rs. 183 crores, in addition to an annual levy of nearly Rs. 500 crores which have been put in the two mini-budgets of October and December, 1971

17 hrs.

When you put the value of the Finance Bill to the acid test, certain pertinent questions arise. Firstly, has the government utilized this momentous opportunity it has got today with absolute political stability and tremendous upsurge in national morale after the victory ? Secondly, is this Bill going to achieve the short-term objective of the Planning Commission ? Thirdly, will it achieve the long-term goal, *i.e.* growth with social justice ? The answer to all these questions is a big "No".

In such an unprecedented year of happy glory, when the nation's eye has been naturally lifted to new horizons and to new goals of prosperity, the Finance Minister has missed the bus and belied all expectations. He has chosen to tread the same old unimaginative path, following the same old policies without any moderation.

As pointed out by the previous speakers, the burden of income-tax and the wealth-tax compined together is the highest in the World. It amounts to virtual confiscation and yet it has been continued without any abatement in this Finance Bill, In spite of these rigorous measures, it is still possible to be wealthy in this country, not by ability, industry or enterprise but by joining a new class of maharajas, who are the tax evaders, the black marketeers and professional politicians who feather their nests by official patronage under the licence, permit quota raj.

17·02 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the chair.*]

In spite of the pious wish, in spite of the promises made and the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission, since 1968 that we should going for the Lokpal and Lokayukt Bill to give into the various administrative improprieties grievances and complaints, no action has been taken in this regard. The Lokayukt and Lokpal Bill has been kept in cold storage.

The Finance Minister has refused to learn that direct taxes achieve little to bring up the staudard of the poor. He should take a leaf from the latest budget of the

[Shri P. K. Deo]

British Government, which constitutes an interesting exercise in the act of generating growth through tax cuts. This scheme was recommended by the Trade Union Congress, which is the apex body of the entire working class in Britain. It recommended a cut of £ 1,500/- million, which is equivalent to Rs. 2,885 crores, and the Chancellor of Exchequer effected a cut in the tax structure of £ 1,200/- million which is equivalent to Rs. 2,308 crores, which is more than half of our entire revenue With these tax cuts U. K. expects to double its rate of economic growth and reduce substantially the number of unemployed. Our unemployment figure stands at the staggering figure of 14 million. According to the most conservative estimate it is expected to go up to 37 million or 40 million by 1980. Social justice demands at least a job for every unemployed person. Yet, it is a moonshine in this country.

Much has been said about the Wanchoo Committee report. I fully endorse the various recommendations. It says that vigorous steps should be taken to prevent tax evasion. At the same time, the Wanchoo Committee recommended that the maximum marginal rate of income-tax should be brought down to 75 per cent with a reduction in the lower slabs. But nothing has been done to give effect to it. As pointed out by Mr. S. N. Mishra, I fully endorse that the exemption limit should be raised to Rs 15,000 at least All the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee have been put in the waste paper basket. Even though the problem of unemployment and economic stagnation is more acute and dangerous for a poor country like India than U. K., we have chosen to go in the contrary direction.

As pointed out by my hon. friend, the rate of saving has gone down from 11 to 8 per cent. When I say India is poor, India is not potentially poor. India has abundant natural resources, man-power, ample skill and enterprise to create national wealth. It is all available. Rather, I say, India has been made poor by persistent pursuit of wrong fiscal policies.

It has been calculated that if the income of everyone above an annual income of Rs. 25,000 is distributed equally in the entire country, the *per capita* income will increase by 40 paise. I have not calculated how much benefit will accrue by the distribution of privy purses. The social justice should not be confused with mere equality. Social justice demands adequate differentials. I emphasize on differentials of ability and hard work. No economic growth is possible without these differentials. Simply chanting the *mantra* of socialism and *garibi hatao* which has been much denuded of its true content, by constant rubbing, and which has appeared in different brands according to one's own interpretation has had disastrous effect in countries, like, Burma or in Sukarno's Indonesia.

Our country's development can be brought about by increase in its G. N. P., availability of work, distribution of its income and quality of life. The Part I of the Budget Speech of the Finance Minister is a marvellous document. But the Part II is a contradiction of the Part I and the negation of the basic objectives which have been mentioned in the Part I of his Budget Speech.

Against the background of deficit financing of Rs. 242 crores, while casting his net of indirect taxation on all conceivable items used by the poor the Finance Minister inside his velvet gloves of *garibi hatao* has exposed proverbial *Bagnakh* of Shivaji to strangulate the poor with its claws. It is corroborated by an unprecedented rise in prices even though Mr. Subramaniam has been chanting on the *mantra* of "stability in prices".

So far as the industrial fibre is concerned, it has gone up by 11·8 per cent ; raw cotton—22·3 per cent; electrical machinery—8·1 per cent ; non-electrical machinery—9 per cent ; fuel and lubricant- 5 3 per cent; textiles—12 9 per cent ; aluminium utensils—5·7 per cent. So far as the food articles are concerned, in the case of sugar, it has gone up by 21·5 per cent as against a fall of 8·7 per cent last year. Sugar is being sold at Rs. 3·75 per Kilo. There is some political hanky-panky about it. The artificial deficit of sugar has been created by the political collusion of the party in power with sugar maguates. The prices of fish, meat and eggs have also gone up by 10·4 per cent. The price index of all commodities has reached its peak at 192 in 1971 as against the base 100 in 1960. Sir, the fresh impost of indirect taxation will be the last straw on the camel's back. I most respectfully

submit that the Finance Minister may reconsider these proposals.

Nothing has been said about agricultural labourers. Regarding monopolies, we are against all monopolies, whether it is monopoly of a private house or it is Government monopoly. I would be failing in my duty if I do not express my concern regarding overdrafts of States. When the question of overdrafts to States comes, the State Centre relationship always comes in the picture. In this regard I congratulate the Tamil Nadu Government for having published the scholarly and well-documented Rajamannar Committee's Report highlighting the constant encroachment of the Centre on State matters and suggesting certain remedies, establishment of Inter-State Council as envisaged in the Constitution and giving more powers to States. I am surprised to read the latest statement of Prime Minister that she is against giving more powers to the States as she believes that only the affluent States would be benefited by that. I can cite several instances of political persecution meted out to non-Congress States, whether in the location of steel plant or new railway line or giving industrial licence or setting up of public sector undertaking. Even though the expert committee has given the report that the cheapest steel could be produced in the State of Orissa, the country has been denied of cheap steel because of the partisan attitude of the Government.

Coming to the talk of affluent States, a study of the last 20 years reveals that there is no relevance between the precept and the practice of the Prime Minister. She has been talking of affluent States. So for as Orissa State is concerned, because of this type of Centralised planning, in the sixties Orissa's *per capita* income stood at Rs. 278.80 as against the national *per capita* income of Rs. 481.50, a discrepancy of more than Rs. 200, compared to the difference of only Rs. 100 in the last fifties. The gulf of difference has been widening. In this regard I would like to point out that, if there is a voice of protest or popular resentment against Centre's highhandedness, they need not be surprised. The writings on the wall are very clear. Bangla Desh has shown the way. Even Aurangazeb, at his height of glory; saw the cracks in the Moghul Empire. In this regard I will most respectfully submit that the Government of India should shed its megalomaniac attitude and should realise the realities.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer): Mr. Speaker, Sir, for some people in this country, the word of the World Bank is sacred and final. Till a few years back, the World Bank used to say that, in the developing countries, the most important thing is growth; once there is growth, prosperity will percolate down. But experience has shown that large amounts were invested and sole priority was given to growth, and yet in these developing countries tensions have grown, soical inequalities have grown and prosperity has not percolated down to the poor people. Now this World Bank has suddenly jumped to the other extreme. Now it says that growth, by itself, is not important; what is important is social justice; if you ensure social justice, growth will take care of itself; once there is social justice, once there is equality, once there is equality of opportunity, growth will take its own care, people's creative energies will be liberated, and there will be increase in national wealth. So, some of our policy-makers say that there is no need for investment, there is no need for public sector growth, there is no need for more production; social justice is enough; we will ensure social justice, and we will have growth. Sir, this jumping from one extreme to another is very dangerous. Two years ago our Prime Minister gave a very correct direction and a spirited lead for our country — 'Growth with Justice'. That is the only correct strategy for India and for that matter, for any developing country, Justice must be ensured, distributive justice must be ensured, opportunity justice must be ensured and to achieve that, more and more investments in public sector, investments in essential sectors and investment in creating the infra-structure and jobs to the people is equally important.

Similary, I am happy that the Government of India has not shakn off the Keynsian doctrine which all these years obsessed the official thinking in this country and has been consciously and unconsciously voiced right to-day in this House. The Keynsian doctrine says: the greater the Disparity and greater the inequality, the greater shall be the capital formation because the poor man cannot save and because the poor man cannot save, there would be no investment

[Shri Amrit Nahata]

and as only a handful of rich people will be able to save, they will save more because they cannot consume all that they earn. So, there will be greater saving and there will be greater investment. So, let there be greater inequalities Luckily, this doctrine, has now been rejected by the Government of India in the report that I read and also in the speech of the Finance Minister it seems that this doctrine has been rejected.

All these arguments for reducing the maximum limit for taxation and for increasing the exemption limit emanate from this basic thinking that greater the inequality, the greater shall be the capital formation. This Keynsian doctrine is in the background of those hon. Members who say that introduction of ceiling on land shall lead to reduction in production. I am not mouthing a slogan. I am not placing before you any ideological consideration but pure scientific practical compulsions of economic growth in the agricultural field which demand imposition of ceiling. People say, 'What will happen to our tractors if 18 acre is the ceiling ? What will we do with them ?' They will bring the tractors to Delhi and have a parade of tractors at 1. Safdarjang Road, and they will say, 'What shall we do with these tractors ?'.

This Green Revolution, this new farm technology we have borrowed not from America and Russia, the two countries which are most backward in agriculture. My hon friend there was saying that there is an apprehension that this ceiling would ultimately lead to collectivisation. Sir, India is not suitable for collectivisation. India is not suitable even for State farming and for that matter, even co-operative farming. We have borrowed this new farm technology from Japan, from Taiwan, from Mexico, countries where land-man ratio is very small, and where big tractors are unknown. India is a small country and this new farm technology is ideally suited to small scale, intensive farming It has been experimented that under laboratory conditions, if proper inputs are available and they are applied in a scientific manner, the optimum size of a holding shall be five acres and it has been amply proved by all the studies made by various Universities that if you reduce the size of the holding, production will increase. It will not go down. I know laboratory conditions do not operate in practical life and, therefore, five acres would not be a practical proposition. But there is always an optimum point and after a certain limit the law of marginal diminishing returns operates. Therefore redistribution of land will increase production. Sir, I congratulate the progressive farmers of the country for their tremendous contribution for achieving self-sufficiency in food and the nation is grateful to them. But the time has come that these benefits of the Green Revolution should percolate down to the millions of farm labour and millions of the landless farmers.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) . Do you do cultivation ?

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : We know your point very well. You have projected your view point very ably at various formus. Let me have my say.

There are millions of landless labourers, millions of farmers and farm labourers. If they are given a small plot and all the inputs made available to them, agricultural production in this country will increase by leaps and bounds. I am convinced that this reduction of ceiling must be effected retrospectively. There are legal lumnaries who say it cannot be done. I entirely agree with Prof. V. K R. V. Rao when he says that the entire land vests in the States It is the nature's gift to man No private ownership of land should remain and once we accept this principle that all land vests in the State, the State must redistribute the land so as to have a floor and ceiling which alone will not only ensure an egalitarian social order in our country, not only ensure social justice in our country, but which will also fulfil the requirements of maximum agricultural production.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY : Neither you nor Prof, V. K. R. V. Rao has got any land. You are depending upon the film production and he depends upon his professorial work.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : I don't have any land. Now Sir, before I proceed with my chain of thoughts I want to clarify one point, The Kulaks always charge me that I am a film man and have no right to speak about land ceiling. Sir, I am a maker of films. I congratulate the Finance Minis-

try for launching raids on a large number of film people, to unearth the black money and the hidden money of the film people. But this is no solution I have been repeatedly saying this. This powerful weapon of films, this powerful medium of films, which could be used to transform the entire generation of today which could be used to make life more purposeful, more idealistic, more beautiful, is now left in the hands of speculators, commercial manipulators unscrupulous people playing with the morals of our young generation, corrupting the souls of our young people. Like Broadcasting, like Railways, this should also not be left in the private hands. The whole film industry must be nationalised. The State must take it over and utilise it for the regeneration of the whole country. This is my point and I hope my Kulak friends will not again and again repeat the argument that I am a film maker. I stand for complete taking over of the film industry by the State. This is one industry where the State will not be called upon to pay a single penny, as compensation, because the film producers do not own any asset. Film producers are proposal makers, they make a proposal, they sell it, and films are made. These are the films which cater to the beastly instincts, which provide crime, sex and violence leading to de-humanisation and brutalisation and corruption of human soul. Therefore, I stand for nationalisation of film industry.

It has been asked, why punish the farmer only. Now, I don't understand what they mean. The determining and overriding factor for all land reforms should be to ensure land to the actual, physical tiller of the soil. If that is the guiding principle of land reforms, we shall be fulfilling the dreams of Mahatma Gandhi. It has been said, why have a ceiling on land only, when there is no ceiling on urban income and urban property. Yes, we stand for ceiling on urban property. But the two things are different. The purpose of ceiling on land is to have more production in agriculture whereas the purpose of ceiling on urban property is only to prevent two things, first, to prevent the racket going on in land transactions, to crub the role of black money in these transactions, to crub conspicuous consumption and partly to check rentier income. But here also, if a middle class man who saves some money and builds a houes for his own purpose, if people like him are axed, and if big sharks and big corporate sector and big business houses who build palatial buildings under the name of their company or who build palatial offices, go scotfree, then the purpose of ceiling on urban property shall be completely defeated.

I agree with Mr. V. K. R. V. Rao's suggestion. All urban lands—whether houses have been constructed thereon or whether they are lying upon,— must be nationalised and then a proper apportioning of urban land must also be channalised for solving the housing problem of the urban population.

Sir, regarding black money, it is a parallel currency playing have with our economy. Prices are rising, conspicious consumption is rising, the inflationary trends are increasing, and corruption in every walk of life--political, economic and social,—is being encouraged by this vice of black money. We have been demanding this and I will again repeat that demonetisation is the only solution of black money. I know, our Finance Minister does not like the idea. He has been rejecting it again and again. Once upon a time when we took up the idea of bank nationalisation, it took us years and years before we could get that implemented. All progressive opinion in this country has been demanding and shall continue to demand again and again, demonetisation which will freeze black money, or illegalise it.....

AN HON. MEMBER : Wanchoo Committee has said about it.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : I don't know; that has not been circulated. I agree with one of the suggestions made by my hon. friend Shri Mishra. If you announce a tax holiday, nothing will come out, but if simultaneously you announce demonetisation of currencies after a certain date from Rs. 100 upwards. I would not go below that, it will have effect.

SARI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The Wanchoo Committee recommended Rs. 10 any above.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : The currency will have to be changed by a certain date. During that period if you say that if the money is invested in some corporation floated by Government, say, for eradicating

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desert, you will not ask for the source of it, it will be put to good use, and black money may be put to productive purpose But if you announce only the first, black money will never come out Demonetisation is the first pre-requisite foi freezing black money.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He is in favour of opening the flood gate.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Simultaneously with demonetisation, if the money is used to eradicate desert, it will serve a productive purpose. So now Sir, I come to the desert. *Garibi hatao, Anyay hatao*, are very great slogans. But I am vitally interested, my people are vitally interested, in eradicating the desert. Two-third of Rajasthan is arid zone. I am sorry to say that all these years this region has been totally neglected. I have one concrete proposal. The Government of India must set up a statutory authority which is autonomous, which has powers to raise its own resources for the purpose of eradicating the desert. It may be called the Indian Desert Eradication Authority.

Talking of Centre-State relations, I am surprised when people talk of neglect of their respective States, they forget that there is Rajasthan which has been given a treatment which I will relate by means of quoting the allocation for developmental purposes. In the Fourth Plan for continuing schemes under the Ministries of Steel, Heavy Engineering and Industrial Development, out of a total investment of Rs. 774.47 crores. Rajasthan gets Rs. 9 41 crores, Rs. 6.21 for the expansion of machine tools and Rs 3 10 for the expansion of Instrumentation Ltd. But for the new schemes, under the departments of Steel, Heavy Engineering and Industrial Development, out of a total of Rs. 560.61 crores, Rajasthan does not get a single paisa. Under the Department of Mines and Metals, for continuing schemes, out of a total investment of Rs. 297·53 crores, Rajasthan gets Rs. 78 70 crores, that is 26 per cent, but for the new schemes under the Fourth Plan, out of a total allocation of Rs. 212 29 crores, Rajasthan gets only Rs. 27·32 crores. Under the Department of Chemicals, out of Rs. 261 crores for continuing schemes, Rajasthan gets nothing ; for new schemes, out of Rs. 328 crores, nothing. Under Fetroleum out of continuing schemes Rs. 302 crores, nothing, for new schemes out of Rs. 90 crores again nothing. Under the Department of Foreign Trade, out of continuing schemes, Rs. 11 crores, Rajasthan gets nothing ; out of new schemes for Rs. 28 crores, again nil. Under the Ministry of Transport and Shipping, out of Rs. 41 crores, Rajasthan gets nothing. Under the Department of Atomic Energy, out of Rs. 64 crores, Rajasthan gets nothing.

This is surprising. When you come to the brasstacks, this is the position. This shows that Rajasthan has been neglected. It has demanded that the new oil refinery proposed to be set up in north-west India be located in Rajasthan. This refinery will refine crude piped from Kandla If located in Raajsthan, it will be neatest to that port. We have a most suitable site approved by experts, Sawai Madhopur. If we are silent, if we are calm, if we are backward, it does not mean that we should be treated like this. Rajasthan has a right to more share of investment in the public sector. This oil refinery must be given to Rajasthan, and the total neglect with which Rajasthan has been treated must be ended.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA (Midnapore) : Sir, while I rise to support the Finance Bill, I would like to make a few observations. Much is said about socialism, economic development, industrial development, land reforms, etc. But I feel it is very difficult to achieve these objectives if the entire administrative system is not changed This bureaucratic system of administration must be made accountable. The Members of Parliament or the legislatures are accountable to the public after five years, but the bureaucratic government is not accountable to anybody, They are accountable only to their own officialdom. Therefore, they know that while governments may come and governments may go, they can remain for ever. This is one of the main reasons why it is more difficult to achieve the objectives. Therefore, if we have to achieve the objectives, I feel that the system of administration should be changed, and the bureaucracy must be made accountable to the public representatives of the area.

I would like to say something about taxation. The Finance Minister has imposed a tax on kerosene. Much criticism has been made of it on the floor of the House, and

he has given certain concessions in the duty on kerosene ; I do not know whether its impact is very bad on the urban people. But I am sure that its impact, the impact of enhanced duty on kerosene, is very bad on the rural people. Therefore, there is a demand from all quarters that the duty on kerosene must be removed. I hope that the Government will take note of this.

The new duty on iron and steel is also not very much appreciated by the rural people. The cost of building materials has gone up, and the cost of building houses has gone up. I feel that certain concessions must be given to the rural people, particularly in respect of the building materials, that is, iron and steel especially, which are used for building construction. While the concession may not be given to the urban people, I feel that the concession must be given to the rural areas so that the people can build cheap houses.

We talk of the industrially backward areas, and some concession is given to the industrialists who want to set up industries in the backward areas. But I am afraid whether in respect of the industries which are based on iron and steel, the industrialists will come up to set up these industries in the backward areas. Therefore, if we are to encourage the industrialists to set up the new industries in the backward areas, a concession on the prices of iron and steel must be given to the industrialists.

Coming to my next point, which is about Bangladesh, I wish to say that since the creation of Bangladesh, smuggling has very much intensified in the eastern region. There are a large number of smugglers who are smuggling Indian goods into Bangladesh and selling them at a very high price, sometimes four to five times more than the cost that is prevailing in this country. This has created a very bad impression on the people of Bangladesh. Not only are we losing a huge amount of tax by this process, but the impression created in the minds of the people of Bangladesh is bad, politically. The people of Bangladesh are thinking, and there is a public feeling outside, that the Indian people are exploiting the Bangladesh people. Therefore, I think this is a very serious issue, and the Government should take steps to check such smuggling of goods into Bangladesh, I think a number of check-posts should be established all along our border areas so that the Indian goods cannot make a free entry into Bangladesh.

The agricultural price commission has recommended support prices for the agricultural products in the country but the Government has not implemented the recommendations in so for as jute is concerned. The price of wheat has been enhanced due to the pressure of big agriculturists. But in West Bengal the price of jute is slowly coming down and the Chief Minister has requested the Governmeut of India to increase the jute price. He has sent a strong note saying that unless the jute price is inincreased, just cultivators may take to paddy cultivation I resquest the hon. Minister to take steps to increase the price of jute, so that the area under jute cultivation may not come down.

The House is aware that our country is short of medical practitioners and a large number of health centres are going without doctors. Today morning a question was answered in our House in which it was said that there were fourteen private medical colleges and eight of them are recognised by the Indian Medical Council and the rest were affiliated to universities. Students are not admitted to those medical colleges on merits but on payment of huge sums as donations, with the result poor boys could not get admitted to these colleges. I suggest that either these colleges be nationaliesd or more medical institutions be opened in the country to cater to the needs of the have-nots.

In West Bengal there are seven medical colleges and there is much pressure on admission to these colleges. More than 10,000 apply for admission whereas only 600-700 students could be admitted. The irony of fate is that students coming from the rural aseas do not get admission. More medical institutions should be set up in West Bengal where there is a cry for medical education.

I come from a district with a population of nearly sixty lakhs. There is persistent demand for a medical college to serve that area and its sixty lakh population, in addition to Bankura and Purulia districts, which together with my district has a population of almost a crore of people. There is persistent

[Sbri Sudhodh Hansda]

demand for not only a medical college but for a university also. I am sorry this programme has not been included in the Fourth Plan. I suggest that these demands should be considered by the Government at least for the Fifth Plan so that West Bengal, especially Midnapore could have a medical college and university. We are in the last stage of the Fourth Plan and the Fifth Plan is on the anvil. In these Plans the Govcenment's stress is on economic, social and industrial development of the country. Except in the field of food, Government will agree that no marked improvement has been made. Even in the public sector undertakings every year the Government is losing huge sums at the cost the poor taxpayer. How long will the Government tolerate these things. I do not know. It must stop. Have the Government anv machinery to check these things ? They should think over it. In West Bengal, we are all the time facing shortage of electric power. Most of the industrial units are not working to their full capacity due to this. This has not only stopped the expansion programme of the industrial units but seetting up of new units also has completely stopped. There is actue unemyloyment problem in West Bengal and if things go on like this, it cannot not be solved.

This year West Bengal has entered into the era of green revolution by adopting new methods of paddy cultivation. But this is going to be spoiled because there is shortage of irrigation and power. There is so much shortage of water that most of the paddy crops are going to be dried up. It is high time Government sunk tube-wells to save the crops. There are reports that people are dying because there is shortage of drinking water. The Government has exhausted its funds, particularly in relief work. I would request the Centere to advance more money to West Bengal so that relief work can be done and the situation, which is going from bad to worse can be saved.

Government have said much about the concessions being given to the tribal people in the recruitment of military and police personnel. But the regulations are such and the standards are fixed iu such manner that very few people come up to that standard. The hill people have been given certain concessions, I urge upon Government that the same concessions should be given to the tribal peonle also, so that large numbers of them can be taken into the police and military service. With these words. I support the Finance Bill.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich) : Sir, I extend mv support to the provisions of the Finance Bill. It Combines a sense of realism with a sense of idealism of social justice which we have adopted in our programme at the time of the parliamentary elections 1971 and State Assembly elections this year. The Finance Bill has been criticised from different angles. The Marxists have criticised the budget saying it is an empty budget which does not hold out any promise of eradication of proverty and the slogan of *garibi hato* was a mere vote catching device of the ruling party, which can be never fulfilled. The same view has been expressed by another hon member belonging to Jan Sangh. Even some members from this side of the House have gone out of their way and departed from the accepted policy on the basis of which they happen to be here.

I submit that the Finance Bill and the whole scheme of the budget should be viewed in proper perspective. The Congress Party, which is now the ruling party, is not committeed to the eradication of private property in all its shape and from and in its entire extent. Under our constitution, we do not stand for a communist type of Government ; nor do we stand for a form of government or a form of society in which the rich persons would have their unfettered way to chalk out their destiny, to rule over the country, to exploit the millions of people in this country in any way they like We have adopted constitution which is based on democratic socialism. It also postulates that the economic system of the country shall be operated in such a way the it shall not end in the concentration of wealth in a few hands to the detriment of the common people. If you view the budget in this way, then you will have to admit that Government has gone a long way to implement the promises for eradication of poverty, to provide the necessities of life something has been done. But much more needs to be done in future.

Last year we started on the scheme of social transformatisn but we were overtaken

by an unprecedented tragedy, by the influx of millions of refuges to this country, and the economy of this country was put to serious strain. It certainly redunds to the crekdit of the Finance Minister and his colleagues that the prices did not soar so high, as happened during the British times during the second world war, when the prices went so high and a class of blackmarketeers came into existence that a number of persons had be put in the jails. Thanks to the patriotism of the people of this country, including the members of the business community, the prices were kept in their proper trim.

Now we are chalking out certain proprammes, a ceiling on land is being imposed and the limit of ceiling is being cut down. It is too late in the day for the members of this part of the House to go back on the promises which we have solemnly made to the electorate. The resolution on ceiling on land was adopted as early as August 1971 when it was said that the ceiling would be somewhere between 10 and 18 acres. Now the State legislatures, most of which are controlled by the ruling party, have given a direction that the ceiling should be fixed in between these to limits.

It is but natural that the landed interests so firmly entrenched in so many legislatures should try to seek ways and means to scuttle the accepted programme policy of the Central Government. It is but natural because when self-interest comes into play, idealism is given a go by. That is manifested in the various statements coming from the various people. This ceiling on land has to be imposed because of the necessity to remove the desparity between two classes of people.

But that is not the only point. Ceiling on land may not be desirable in America where the population is very meagre In Australia the ceiling on land may not be desirable. In Soviet Russia there is no question of ceiling on land because there is collectivisation of farms. But in India, where millions of people are without any work and have no land to till, where people are suffering from poverty since time immemorial, why should there be such hullabaloo, such hue and cry, if they are promised a few acres of land so that they may have a modicum of meals a day ? So, the ceiling has to be imposed. What should be the precise provision, what should be the exemptions, they are not the concern of this House because it is a State subject. Certainly, the Central Land Reforms Committee can give guidelines to the State Legislatures.

In the Bill which has been introduced, already a number of exemptions are sought to be made in favour of mechanised farms, for religious endowments which have come into existence which have usurped as much cultivated land as possible and so on We have to see that these forms of exemptions that are liberally given only in order to deprive millions of tillers and cultivators of land are not allowed. We have to be very vigilant about it.

Then, Sir, my hon. friend, Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao who is a senior Professor of Economics and who has also been associated with the administration of the Central Government by occupying a berth in the Central Cabinet has posed certain questions He asked : What is the direction of the Government's policy ? What is the economic policy of Government ? I think, the economic policy of the Government is well-known. It is democratic socialism. Probably, he also advocated that there should be a complete abolition of private industries. I would respectfully differ from him. I say it because in the case of a few industries which have been taken over under the public sector, either because of our fault or because of some inherent defects which we are having from the past, we have not been able to manage them well. Therefore, it is a rather very hasty step to suggest that all the private industries, by one stroke of pen, should be nationalised.

He also advocated that the land belongs to nobody, that it belongs to the State It was said by Manu that the land belongs to the persons who first shot the deer and cleared the forest. But since the time of Manu, much water has flown down the river Ganges. Now, the land cannot be said to belong to the State in its entirety because some persons have invested money in order to acquire some landed property. Now, you say, if a certain person has put in his earnings in the bank, it is not going to be nationalised, but, if a certain person, under the existing order, has chosen to invest his honest earnings in acquiring a piece of land, you are going to acquire it. So, there

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should not be an omnibus statement regarding the nature of land.

Then, Sir, this black money is the creation of the crores of rupees of allocations made by the Central Government for the implementation of the Plan. I would dare say without any fear of contradiction that huge allocation of money, when it goes to the level of State or it goes to the level of district, is diluted and it goes into the pockets of commission agents, into the pockets of contractors, and by way of bribery into the hands of officials. Therefore, there is an increasing dominion of parallel black economy. Unless the plans are implemented properly, unless the Central Government sees to it that the money allocated is properly and purposely employed, there will be no end of black money and all our slogans of *garibi hatao* will be bogged down at the State level and at the district level. So, unless the implementation is done in all its seriousness, this state of affairs will continue.

श्री के० एन० तिवारी (बेतिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक ही विषय पर बोलना चाहता हूं और वह है लैंड सीलिंग। लैंड सीलिंग की बात यहां पर चलती है, हमारे दोस्त नाहाटा साहब ने और डा० बी० के० आर० वी० राव ने भी उसका यहां पर जिक्र किया। वैसे मैं इस पर बोलना नहीं चाहता था लेकिन चूंकि जिक्र आ गया इसलिए मेरा अपना जो व्यू प्वाइन्ट है उसको मैं यहां पर रखना चाहता हूं। ज़मीन का बटवारा हो, ज़मीन पर सीलिंग हो या प्रापर्टी पर सीलिंग हो, इस बदलते हुए जमाने में इसके खिलाफ कोई नहीं हो सकता है और न हम लोग ही है। कुछ यैलो प्रैस इंडिया के अन्दर हैं और कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जिनकी जीभ उनकी नाक छू लेती है। वह लोग भले ही किसी को रिऐक्शनरी कह दें, यह उनके मन की बात है, उनसे झगड़ा करने से कोई फ़ायदा नहीं है।

यह बात सही है कि कभी जमाना था जब बड़े-बड़े जमींदार थे, लैंडलार्ड थे। आज वह नहीं रहे, राजा लोग नहीं रहे। बड़ी-बड़ी जमीन वाले कुछ लोग जरूर हैं। यह चौथी सीलिंग जमीन पर होने जा रही है। हमको दिक्कत यह मालूम होती है इस सीलिंग की जरूरत इसलिये हुई कि अभी तक जितनी सीलिंग हुई है उसका इमप्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हुआ। और हमको डर यह भी है कि यह जो लैंड सीलिंग होने जा है रहा इसका इमप्लीमेंटेशन इतना पेचीदा मामला है कि ला मिनिस्टर अपनी सारी किताबें खोजते हुए रह जायें तब भी इसका हल नहीं निकलेगा।

एक ही उदाहरण देता हू। एक बटाईदारी सिस्टम है, जिसके पास जमीन है अगर बटाईदारी किसी के नाम से है तो जमीन वाले लोग लिख कर नहीं देते। अगर यह लिख दें कि 15 वर्ष से बटाईदार है हमारी जमीन का, और वह आदमी गरीब है, वह सीलिंग के अन्दर मे आयेगा, ला उसके खिलाफ मे क्या करेगा? और वह हमारा आदमी रहेगा, जमीन निकलेगी नहीं हमसे।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि चाहे जमीन हो, चाहे नौकरी हो, या सिनेमा हो या बिज़नेस हो, हर आदमी का एक ही मतलब है कि उसको जीवन यापन का साधन मिले, उसके बच्चो के पढ़ने का इतजाम हो, जब बीमार पड़े तो दवादारू का इतजाम हो, बूढ़ा हो तो उसकी परवरिश हो, और उसकी आमदनी किसी जरिये से हो। जमीन का भी यही मतलब है। जो जमीन जोतता है उसका भी यह मतलब है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस बात पर सोचा गया कि एक परिवार की आमदनी क्या होनी चाहिये। पांच आदमी का परिवार मानते हैं, उसकी इन्कम क्या होनी चाहिये जिससे अपने बच्चों को पढ़ा सके, बूढ़ा हो तो उसकी परवरिश हो सके? उसके घर में मर जाते हैं तो उसका श्राद्ध कर सके, लड़की की शादी कर सके। कम से कम एक मामूली मकान जिसमें तीन कमरे हों, एक किचन हो, इतना बना सके। इन बातों को सोच कर सरकार की

तरफ़ से एक आमदनी फिक्स की गयी है या नहीं ?

जो लोग लैंड सीलिंग की बात करते हैं, चाहे 10,15 20 एकड़ की करें, उससे मतलब नहीं है। आमदनी, जो कि आवश्यक है, अगर 5 एकड़ में उसकी हो जाय तो आप सीलिंग उतनी ही कर दें। एक एकड़ में आवश्यक आमदनी हो जाय तो आप सीलिंग एक एकड़ कर दें। और माननीय नहाटा साहब के मुताबिक अगर लेबोरेट्री ऐक्सपेरीमेंट के मुताबिक किसी की आमदनी हो जाय तो उसको एक लेबोरेट्री दे दी जाय। लेकिन क्या इन्कम होनी चाहिये, यह तो तय करना ही पड़ेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप आज ही अपना भाषण समाप्त करेंगे, या कल बोलना चाहेंगे।

श्री के० एन० तिवारी : मैं कल भी बोलना चाहूंगा।

MR. SPEAKER : The House stand adjourned till 11.00 A. M. tomorrow.

1800 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, May 16, 1972/ Vaisakha 26, 1894 (Saka)

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